RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 245 BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 Oct.	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,560
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers:	Tons:
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
15th Oct.	NARKUNDA	..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CATHAY	..	At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
15th Oct.	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
19th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
20th ,,	BARPETA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
27th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

an ada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	13th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Bonco Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.
Tej Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Moffussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT
C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT" —It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.,** Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pr. Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced REPORTER for a first class daily newspaper. Knowledge of shorthand essential. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—1 GOODS CLERK, 2 NUMBER TAKERS, 1 TRAIN CLERK and 4 SECOND GUARDS for Railway. Apply sharp with two annas Tickets to the MANAGER, ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R3841

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART YOUNG GENTLEMAN is open to serve as a General Clerk, good typist and all-round office hand. Apply Box No. 1831, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3852

YOUNG smart Parsi educated gentleman will accept a post of Private Secretary to any Maharajas or nobleman. Good sportsman. Please write Box No. 1832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3853

YOUNG experienced travelling salesman will canvass any business on pure Commission and travelling expenses. Possesses good testimonial. Please apply Box No. 1830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3850

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE young SIKH wants SUITABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974 Bombay.
M R3854

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VAIDYA & CO.—Book-Sellers, stock for sale, whole in parts and retail at cheap rate many rare Books now on view Private Road, SANTA CRUZ.
L R3849

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAE.
F R3648

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986.

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goods, will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

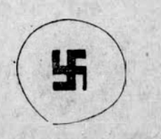
	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED that the following mark on cotton bales, imported or exported is registered Trade Mark of the undersigned firm and they have the sole right under the Registered Trade Mark Act to use the same. Any one infringing the same shall be liable to prosecution.

THE TRADE MARK.



CURUMSEY DAMJEE AND SONS.
27511.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY having raised the amount of Rs. 9,78,500 on 1st October, 1926, out of the total amount of Rs. 13,00,000 of the fifth and sixth instalments of the New Water Works and Drainage extension Loan 1923, sanctioned to be borrowed in the year 1926-27 by the Government of India in their resolution No. 87, Log. dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, printed in the Government of Bombay's resolution No. 2441, dated 15th August, 1925, General Department, it proposes to raise the balance of Rs. 3,21,500 on 10th November, 1926, at 5 per cent. Tenders are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27-10-26. The tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for 5 per cent Loan" and addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality. The detailed notification and printed forms of application can be had on application from the Chief Accountant, Ahmedabad Municipality.

PRESIDENT,
Ahmedabad Municipality
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
27516

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

CERTIFICATE Nos. 331806/855 for 50 shares Nos. 51150/159 in the Union Bank of India in the name of Sale Mohamad Haji Ismail are LOST or MISLAID. Any body having any claim should intimate to the Bank named above within one month from date after which duplicates will be issued to the abovenamed share-holder.
R3851

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 360 tons; Place of sale Tirapattur; Date of sale 25-11-1926.

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 110 tons; Place of sale Vellore; Date of sale 27-11-1926.

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 166 tons; Place of sale Satyamangalam; Date of sale 30-11-1926.

Coorg Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 180 tons; Place of sale Fraserpet; Date of sale 7-12-1926.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore and 39 miles by road from Erode Junction on the S. I. Rly. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the S. I. Rly.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

TIRUPATTUR Sales.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

VELLORE Sales.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

SATYAMANGALAM Sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

COORG Sales.—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

(Sd.) D. T. BARRY,
Conservator of Forests, V. C.
Coimbatore, dated 6th October, 1926.
27506

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications, and an OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.
27495

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January 1927, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1926.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, 11th October, 1926.
27513

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SITARAM LAXMAN & SON, having joined this Company as partners in their Shahabad quarrying and selling business and also in the Company's retail Shahabad shop in Bombay on and from 1st September, 1926, the said two businesses will run in the name of The Hindustan Construction Company, Limited (Shahabad Branch) from the above date. Messrs. Sitaram Laxman and Son will pay all liabilities and recover outstandings relating to their abovementioned business prior to 1st September, 1926.

For and on behalf of
THE HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
(Shahabad Branch),
S. G. BHAVE,
Manager.

Phoenix Building, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 1st October, 1926.
A. B. KAMAT,
For Sitaram Laxman & Son.
27517

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD and TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 'Kissoldas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of November, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on every SUNDAY following at the same hour until all the lots are sold, on the premises the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3928 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 336, New No. 2165, being a part of Old Survey No. 25, New Survey No 7387 and being a part of Cadestral Survey Nos. 1266 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(11-12), 1660(10), 1660(11), 1660(13), 1660(15), 1660(20) 1660(21), 1661(1), and 1661(2), Street Nos. K. 1K 1I, 1L, 1M, 16, 1T, 1U, 2 and 2A, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the South by premises belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy and comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder mentioned on or towards the East by the Improvement Trust plots 30 and 31 and portion of 29, Charni Road Estate, on or towards the West partly by the premises lately occupied by the Small Causes Court, Bombay, being Lot No. 1 herein and partly by the portion of the premises comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder. The said premises include land on which stand the West End Cinema Film godown, and Karunesh Printing Press. The said premises are delineated on the plan prepared by Mr. G. Wittet under instructions from the said Arbitrator Mr. J. B Kanga and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 2 The structure of the West End Cinema has been erected by the owner of the Cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled thereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 4.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3474 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 7387 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(AC) 1660(AD), (1660(1A) and 1660(AB) Street Nos. 209 AC, 209AD, 209A, and 209AB, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Damodar Khatri's Wadi on the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by Lot No. 5 on the North by a portion of Lot No. 3 comprising the bungalow lately in the occupation of Sir Mangaldas on the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Lot No. 5. The said premises comprise properties on which at present stands the Imperial Cinema, House known as Tara House, Garages and another one storeyed house adjoining Khatri's Chawl. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded theron by red colour boundary line and marked No. 4. The structure of the Imperial Cinema has been erected by the owner of the cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled thereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 5

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 17 and being a part of New Survey No. 7387 and being a part of Cadestral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(1B) Street No. 209B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lot No. 4 herein comprising premises known as Imperial Cinema, on or towards the West by the Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the said Lot No. 4 comprising Imperial Cinema and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road. This lot comprises property known as the Imperial Building. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 5.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4518 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 New No. 2042 being a part of Old Survey No. 24 and part of Old Survey No. 25 New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(14) Street No 1N, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the East by the property comprising inter alia Karunesh Press and the West End Cinema, being Lot No. 2 on or towards the South by hereunder mentioned the property comprising the Bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy being Lot No. 3 hereunder mentioned on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road. The said premises comprise properties known as Judex Building and premises formerly occupied by the Small Causes Court of Bombay. The said premises are delineated on the plan prepared by Mr. G. Wittet under instructions from the said Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 1.

LOT NO. 9.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 362 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and being a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward part of Nos. 1665(5), 1796(4), 1796(5), 1796(6), and 1666, Street Nos. 2D, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Bajaram Dongrey's property and on or towards the South by property being Lot No. 8. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 9.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward part of Nos. 1665 (3), 1665 (4), and 1665 (5), Street Nos. 2B, 2C and 2D, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 9 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 7. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 8.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18, New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1660 (16), 1665 (1-2), and 1665 (2A), Street Nos. 1P, 2-2A and 2AA, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 8 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 6. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 7.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,661 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1663 (1), 1663 (1A), 1663 (1B) and 1663 (1C), Street Nos. 211, 211A, 211B and 211C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Mahimwalla, on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North by Lot No. 7. The said premises consist inter alia of property known as Tribhovan Terrace and Tutorial Press. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 6.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,098 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue, as part of Old Survey No. 17, 24 and 25 and part of New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 1265 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1660 (1), 1660 (1AA), 1660 (1AAA), 1660 (2), 1660 (3), 1660 (3A), 1660 (4A), 1660 (5A), 1660 (6), 1660 (7), 1660 (8), 1660 (9), 1660 (17), 1660 (18), and 1660 (19), Street Nos. 1A, 1L, 1, 209 (1AA), 209 (1AAA), 1A, 1B, 1BB, 1CC, 1DD, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1Q, and 1S, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plots 28, 29 Charni Road West Estate, belonging to the Improvement Trust, on the West by Lamington Road, on or towards the North by Lots Nos. 1 and 2, and on the South partly by Lot No. 4, partly by Khatre Wadi and partly by the property of Shantaram V. Kantak. The said premises include amongst others the bungalow occupied by the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAKERY MACHINERY PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., ALSO GOOD-WILL OF MESSRS. PEARSE & CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1926, Burjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the stock-in-trade, Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, etc., also Good-will of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners, Bakers, Tea and Coffee Merchants, and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following:—

250 cases Lanterns, 700 C. I. Links, 12 bags Bolts, Nuts and Rivets, Wine and Beer, 2 Motor Cycles, 1 case Tricycles, Coal Lighters, 10 cases Bangles, Gramophone parts, Glassware, Advertising matter, Wearing Apparel, Auto-parts, Old Motor Car, Vegetable products, Electric appliance, 2 cases Motor and Cycle Horns, 63 packages Dry Colours, 5 cases Book-binding Cloth, 14 packages Hardware, Oil Engine, Machinery, 23 cases enamelled ware, 101 cases School Slates, 5 cases White Shirtings, 7 cases Paper-washers, condensed Milk, 10 Railway Turn Tables, Fish-bones, etc.

7 Boiler parts lying at Sewree Hard Bunder and 4 heaps of old iron, 1 case Varnish lying at Mazagaon Powder Works Bunder will be sold at the sale Warehouse so intending purchaser may inspect the same before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD IRON PIPES, (EMPTY OIL AND COAL TAR AND SODA CASKS, DRUMS, TINS AND STEEL BARRELS), LATRINES, LIFE BELTS, PACKING CASES, WIRE ROPE, EMPTY JARS, TROOP AND GALLEY GEAR, OLD LINEN, CARPETS, OLD ALUMINIUM, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dockyard and 3 p.m. at B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of Immoveable Property known as "Kazi Wadi." at Mahim on FRIDAY, 22nd October, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. at the premises by order of Bai Parvatibai widow of Hariyullabhdas Balgowandas the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kaki Noor Mahomed bin Kazi Abdul Karim the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd November, 1920.

Firstly:—Government Pension and Tax land or Cart known as "Callachi Cheer" also as "Kat" with trees and dwelling houses at Lady Jamshetjee Road. Mahim out of Fort, admeasuring about 5678 square yards (now reduced) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No, 163. New No, 3781 and Registered by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 5117-5118, 5119 (2) 5119 (3) and Street Nos. 445, 446, 447, 447A, 447B,

Secondly:—Two pieces of Government Pension and Tax land together with trees and dwelling houses at Lady Jamsetjee Road Mahim out of Fort. admeasuring about 1960 (now reduced) being a portion of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 208, 547, 569, New Nos. 3854 4369 4468 and New Survey Nos. 2/1, 3/4, bearing Municipal "G" Ward Nos 5121 (1) 5121 (2) and Street Nos. 449.449A.

The area in the above 2 parcels of land has now been reduced by about 1542 sq. yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Fakdoonjee P. Pavri, Solicitor at Great Western Building. Lake House Lane Fort, or from the undersigned. ...

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

AN ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

LAUGHS AND LAUGHS BETWEEN LAUGHS

MONTY BANKS IN "KEEP SMILING"

6 Reels.

High tide on an Ocean of Joy.
Big breakers of fun rolling in.
Stormy thrills

A Rock bound coast of trouble.
Refreshing as a sea breeze
Dizzy as a fish out of water.

Are Blond Men Bashful?

2 Reels starring

ARTHUR STONE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The world's latest news in pictures.

TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL SHOW

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

SHRI ANAVIL SAMAJ

TO-DAY

FRIDAY the 15th AT 9 P. M.

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

NEW CHARNI ROAD

WHEN

SHARDA FILM CO'S. FAMOUS

JUNGLE-NI-JADI BUTTI

WILL BE SHOWN

All Anavils are requested to attend in numbers.

Mr. B. J. DESAI, M. A., LL.B., J. P. Advocate,

has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market;

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given; and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission, rates, special charges, deposit, terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, 'phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,

Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".

Tel. Nos. 23877—22044.

THE WEATHER.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 14th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.823 inches (.057 below normal.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day. " 29.710 " (1.062 below normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours' +.040
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 75.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (2.0 below normal)
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.2 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE
Velocity " " 7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Three earthquake shocks all apparently from the same origin about 5,900 miles away were recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory between 11 hours yesterday and 1 hour early this morning. The one recorded at 0 hour 51 minutes today (I. S. T.) was of moderate intensity and the rest of slight intensity at their origin.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 14

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 14. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 79	47 69
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 14th OCTOBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 14th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is not far from normal. Minimum temperature was above normal in the south of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear over most of the area. Humidity is locally in defect in the east United Provinces. Temperature was below normal at Jhansi and normal at other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generlly clear and the air is more humid than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Rajputana and lower Sind, and the maximum alone in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and parts of Central India West. Temperature was markely below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was below normal in the extreme north of the area and normal in other parts

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately couded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 86.5deg. (2. deg. below normal) and the lowest 77.2 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded generally. The air is drier than iusual in the central parts. Minimum temperature was locally above normal.

General Remarks.—Scattered thunder showers are reported from the south of the Peninsula; elsewhere weather has been dry. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and Mysore and at a few stations in south-east Madras. The only principal amount, which deserves to be mentioned, is 0.40" at Coimbatore. Temperatures remain in considerable defect in Gujarat and Rajputana.

Earthquake Report.—Three earthquake shocks, all apparently from the same origin, about 5,900 miles away were recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory between 11 hrs. yesterday and 1 hr. early this morning. The one recorded at 0 hr. 51 mins. today (I.S.T.) was of moderate intensity and the rest of slight intensity at their origin.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Mir Ahmed Ali Khan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Police Sports at Bhamburda on Tuesday and afterwards gave away the prizes.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THURSDAY THE 14TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	0	0.92	1.37	—0.45	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	0	2.82	5.03	—2.21	7.39
Rawalpindi	0	39.47	22.81	16.66	34.77
Lahore	0	16.35	15.01	+1.34	19.62
Hissar	0	18.60	11.53	+7.07	14.47
Ambala	0	28.23	23.76	+4.47	30.49
Delhi	0	23.81	22.91	+0.90	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0	25.88	24.17	+1.71	26.99
Mainpuri	0	26.18	23.72	+2.46	27.07
Jhansi	0	36.93	33.62	+3.31	36.17
Cawnpore	0	28.64	32.97	—4.33	35.92
Allahabad	0	30.41	35.45	—5.04	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	0	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi	0	19.60	5.89	13.71	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	0	10.27	9.63	+0.64	11.79
Ajmer	0	22.39	18.47	+3.92	20.65
Jaipur	0	28.42	21.87	+6.55	24.21
Kotah	0	39.60	26.02	13.58	28.23
Mount Abu	0	123.65	58.09	65.56	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0	42.64	13.48	29.16	14.39
Dwaraka	0	23.06	12.64	10.42	13.52
Veraval	0	50.62	17.57	33.05	18.80
Rajkot	0	34.22	25.02	+9.20	26.29
Bhavnagar	0	29.07	19.93	+9.14	21.20
Surat	0	59.15	39.30	19.85	40.97
Ahmedabad	0	48.94	27.60	21.32	28.83
Deesa	0	39.40	23.50	15.90	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	0	44.91	27.39	17.52	29.19
Indore	0	23.64	30.75	—7.11	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	0	68.39	50.34	18.05	55.11
Saugor	0	49.60	41.72	+7.88	44.95
Hoshangabad	0	53.46	45.62	+7.84	48.33
Khandwa	0	25.96	27.22	—1.26	29.63
Akola	0	30.63	27.81	+2.82	31.35
Amraoti	0	21.47	29.02	—7.56	33.05
Nagpur	0	44.22	43.48	+0.74	48.97
Chanda	0	42.41	46.78	—4.37	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0	69.55	67.94	+1.61	70.63
Ratnagiri	0	112.38	95.81	16.57	99.98
Mormugao	0	89.15	87.39	+1.76	94.95
Karwar	0.01	98.96	111.35	12.39	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	0	15.84	19.39	—3.55	22.23
Ahmednagar	0	16.93	18.50	—1.57	22.33
Poona	0	23.37	22.17	+1.20	37.11
Sholapur	0	23.38	23.69	—0.21	28.45
Bijapur	0.01	14.15	16.14	—1.99	20.90
Belgaum	0	47.29	41.34	+5.95	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0	28.01	23.75	+4.26	27.53
Nizamabad	0	29.13	35.90	—6.77	40.08
Indur	0				
Hyderabad	0	17.40	25.90	—8.50	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0	111.55	110.24	+1.31	125.68
Calicut	0.25	113.91	92.40	21.51	117.16
Cochin	0	95.01	78.35	16.66	114.51
Trivandrum	0.15	34.96	32.72	+2.27	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.01	43.41	25.63	17.86	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0	19.04	26.85	—7.81	41.59
Bellary	0	11.49	13.28	—1.79	20.51
Cuddapah	0	20.28	21.27	—0.99	31.23
Madras	0	12.68	19.28	—6.60	50.74
Bangalore	0.23	22.08	23.23	—1.15	35.37
Coimbatore	0.40	7.20	8.28	—1.08	22.29
Trichinopoly	0	17.97	14.70	+3.27	33.18
Negapatam	0	8.71	12.81	—4.10	54.98

CROP REPORT.

HALF- WEEKLY CROP REPORTS

For the 14th October.

Punjab—Amritsar. Cotton picking partially begun. Small arrivals of cotton expected this week from Amritsar and Patti districts.

Ferozepore. Cotton picking increasing. All crops doing well.

Multan. Dessi cotton picking continues Cotton arriving in small quantities owing to low rates. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Agra. Cotton picking commenced. Gram being sown. Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore. All crops doing well. Rajputana—Beawar. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good. Berar—Amraoti. Cotton crop accounts, favourable. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon. More rain much needed generally in this district

Khandesh.—Dhulia. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening All crops doing well.

Jalgaon. Plants suffering from want of rain.

Broach.—Broach. Cotton plants healthy Crop prospects generally good.

Ahmedbad and Kathiawar.—Viramgam. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera. Cotton sowing begu

Bhavnagar. Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls.

Sholapur.—Barsi. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops Sholapur. Crop propsects generally good.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Rainfall was general and sufficient during week in parts of Konkan; it was slight in the Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. More rain is required in parts of Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats and locusts in Karachi, by rats, locusts and insects in Hyderabad, by locusts in Thar Parkar, by insects in Nawabshah nd Upper Sind Frontier, and by grass-hoppers in Bijapur and Dharwar; they were generally in good condition elsewhere. Supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 14

Cotton mills shares ruled easier, owing to profit-taking. Market is not likely to have any big fluctuation at present as yarn is very quiet while the inquiry in cloth is satisfactory and looking to the low rates and the risk in manufacturing has practically gone. For last four years there was gradually decline in cotton with heavy effects on manufacturing but the present low level of cotton will benefit the industry later on, of course they have to suffer in ready goods which they have in stock but the future of industry will be better in next season.

We quote:—Fazul 883|12, Pearl 521|4, Crescent 180, Indore 371|4, B. Dyeing 896|4, Century 375, Nagpur 547-8 Swadesh 502-8 XD. New Great 315, Colaba 147|8, Simplex 142|8, Burma old 546, Tata Hydro 1130. Tata (def.) 226|4, Tata (ord.) 58|4, Tata Power 655, Andhra 785.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	76	4
Baroda	50	¼	84	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67	
Central	25	1½	28	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80	
Imperial	500	40	1452	8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	362	8
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	22	
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	141	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	116	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	310	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	46	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	930	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	116	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	97	xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	722	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	177	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255	
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	12
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	785	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1015	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	134	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1130	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	655	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	795	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			470	
Akbari	500	—	250	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	590	
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	640	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	241	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	535	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	141	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0-2 0	6	0
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering	100	10	112	1-2
Mckenzie	100	30	375	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	138	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	72	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	226	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	58	4
Thacker	50	..	112	8
Telephone	50	nil	33	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c	5	
Jupiter	15	..	6	4
New India	25	1y	23	8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1045	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	6
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435	
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	259	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	327	
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	896	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	170	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	92	
Century	100	20y	375	
Central India O.	100	16	547	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	117	8
Coorla	100	..	150	
Crescent	100	4	180	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	725	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	4 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	25	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	235	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	988	12
Finlay	100	nil	132	8
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	650	
Globe	100	..	35	
Gokak	100	5	110	
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	372	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5700	xD
Madhora Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	123	12
Madras United	250	15	515	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	115	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	86	4
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,000	..	2250	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	315	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	521	4
Phoenix	100	10	422	8
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	10	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8800	
Simplex	250	..	142	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	33	
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	502	8 XD
Swan	100		150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2305	XD
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 14

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	435
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	903-12	908-12	896-4	896	4
Century	..	..	377-8	378-12	375 375
Central India	..	..	551-4	552-8	547,8 54-8
Colaba Land	..				147-8
Crescent	..	..	—		180
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy		900	900	888-12	888-12
Finalay	..	..	..	..	132-8
Globe	..	..			37-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	110
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..		180
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	..	372-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1150
Madhowjee	..				123-12
Mathuradas	..	..			115
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	86-4
Mysore	..	..	..	..	113-12
New Great	..	321-4	321-4	312-8	315
Pearl	..	532-8	538-8	521-4	521-4
Pabany	..	..			240
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	425
Simplex	..	147-8	147-8	142-8	142-8
Swadeshi		505-	505-	501-4	502-8 XD
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	120
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock	..	..			242-8
Bombay Steam	..	..			177-8
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	22
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	27-8
Indian Cement	..	..			141-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..				116,4
Shivarajpur	..	..	..		46-8
Tram Co. Ord.					134-6
Tata Hydro		1126-4	1130	1125	1130
Tata Iron & Steel	rd	59-8	59-12	58	58-4
Tata Iron & Steel	Def	230	233-12	223-12	226-4

BANDRA SCHOOL- BOARD.

To—The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An outsider who has heard much of the tall talk of the Free and Compulsory Education Act in force in Bandra, must evidently have been carried away with the conviction that the entire school-going pupulation of Bandra is reaping the benefit of such an august educational reform inaugurated by such an august body as the Bandra Municipality. But hardly very few people know what bureaucratic and conservative methods are being resorted to by the present School-Board, Bandra, and its Chairman, Mr. Joshi, in putting the hands of the clock of Education back.

In Laxmi Nagar (Khar model Suburb) nearly 120 cottages have been constructed which are occupied by the cultured and educated class of people of Bombay who have recently colonised this area which is now placed under the municipal administration of Bandra. The Association had repeatedly requested the Chairman, School Board, to open a school in this area. The Chairman wanted census figures of school-going children in Khar which, too, are provided, Still, one reason or another has been instrumental in causing the delay. In the meanwhile, the Ramkrishna Ashrama which is in the heart of the colony has started a small school for Marathi boys. This school has introduced religious education, music and drill besides the ordinary course, and is directly under the supervision of Swami Vishvanand, the head of the monastery. As the funds of the school are inadequate to meet the necessary expenditure, I approached the Chairman on behalf of my Association to sanction grant in aid of the school, pending the opening of a full-fledged primary school for Gujarati and Marathi boys. But as stated above bureaucratic methods have been responsible for an evasive reply—neither sanctioning any grant nor making any move for opening a primary school

Besides this it is reported that some two or three more municipal schools in Bandra are going to be closed down under some pretext or the other. If this be—fact, surely the Chairman of the School Board deserves to be congratulated on his strenuous efforts in promoting the cause of education in Bandra.

Will the Chairman reply?.—Yours etc.

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Laxmi-Nagar,

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Oct. 14.

A further advance of 14 to 11 points in New York friends has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some speculative buying and less hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 5 points down. The decline was due to hedge selling and some long liquidation.

Messrs. Dremnan and Co. have received the following cable dated 13th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market opened at an advance. Barley steady owing to absence of better demand for actual. Think spurt is over."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

There is no leading feature in the market at present. Prices may dip every now and again, but we are inclined to think that when the first weight of the crop is taken off the market, values will steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report is favourable."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

Crop reports from all districts continue favourable and we are still of the opinion that once cotton begins to move in the up-country districts, hedge selling in this market will very quickly bring prices to a more reasonable parity compared with Americans. In the meantime mills continue to make purchases of American cotton to arrive and the demand for Indian cotton will consequently be seriously curtailed.

In accordance with a moderate rise in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 278½, i.e., Rs. 1½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May, and gradually declined to Rs. 274½ on selling by Shroffs and local operators and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 273½ and declined to Rs. 271¼ on selling by Commission Houses and Jobbers, and closed easy at Rs. 271½.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 262½ and gradually eased to Rs. 259 on Shroffs and general selling and closed at the same rate. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 219.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.
6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	271½
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	216½
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	256

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	274
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	219
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	259

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th October, 1926:—

Cotton	4,213 bales.
Wheat	6,732 cwts.
Linseed	2,917 cwts.
Rape, etc.	51 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,335 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	918 cwts.
Castorseed	1,925 cwts.
Rice	197,677 cwts.
Myrabollams	293 cwts.

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IN THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
IS TO GAIN
An adequate return for the money You Pay.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 14

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		1,751	994
Central India ..	3	5,709	6,390
Barsi and Nagar ..		407	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	..	110	171
Berar		1,308	3,641
Central Provinces ..		569	1,907
Total Comras ..	3	9,854	14,220
Dholera		1,627	3,770
N.W. Provinces ..		1,672	2,649
Rajputana	284	5,179	1,038
Sind-Punjab ..	49	2,872	3,077
Broach	68	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	365	4,471	9,999
Western-Northern		6,399	4,837
Cocoanada		119	1,207
Tinnevelly and Jumbodia ..		3,595	5,523
Persian		1,763	638
American	3,444	11,136	138
Egyptian and African		9,821	15,523
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..			
Total	4,213	58,499	62,619

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th Oct This year	Last year
Europe	255	31,501	43,011
Japan & China ..		12 078	30,471
Coast Ports ..	..	1,175	1 934
Up-country by Rail		11,713	664
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		4,033	5,545
Total ..	255	60,800	81,625

Cottonseed	1,858 cwts.
Mowraseed	542 cwts.
Gram	70 cwts.
Juwar	1,584 cwts.
Masur	503 cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1,958 cwts.
Coal	635 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	270	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	260	+20
Bengal F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G.	315	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	305	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	305	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	290	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	300	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	285	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	285	+22
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	265	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	260	+12
Broach Fine M.G.	320	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	255	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	235/40	—3/4
Coompta M.G.	330/25	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	275	.....
Miraj Fine M.G.	310	.....
Cambodia Fine M.G.	360/70	.....
Kedi/Viramgaon Fine M.G.	270	.....
Dhollera Fine M.G.	270	.....
Kalagin Fine M.G.	270	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

	To-day's price.
December	13.32+.14
January	13.39+.11
March	13.62+.11
May	13.80+.10
July	14.02+.13
Middling Spot	13.60+.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 13.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	241,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	42,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

	To-day's price.
January	13.42+.12
March	13.55+.07
Middling Spot	13.25+.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	To-day's closing.
October	6.85—.12
November	6.97—.10
December	7.02—.10
January	7.08—.09
February	7.10—.09
March	7.19—.08
April	7.21—.08
May	7.28—.08
June	7.30—.07
July	7.34—.07
August	7.36—.06
September	7.38—.06
October	7.40—.05
Middling Spot	7.11—.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	To-day's closing.
October	13.58—.14
November	13.43—.14
December	13.50—.08
January	13.55—.05
February	13.57—.03
March	13.62—.02
April	13.62—.02
May	13.62—.03
June	13.63
July	13.65+.03
August	13.65+.03
September	13.75—.02
October	13.70—.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.55—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	To-day's price.
January	13.19—.10
March	13.42—.10
May	13.62—.09

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	13.30+.06
March	13.52+.07
May	13.73+.07

NEWO RLEANS 9.55 A.M.:—

January	13.20—.04
March	13.32—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	To-day's closing
Scinde Good	5.00
Scinde Fully Good	5.30
Scinde Fine	5.60
Bengal Good	5.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.40
Bengal Fine	5.70
Oomra Good	5.95
Oomra Fully Good	6.25
Oomra Fine	6.55
Broach Good	5.90
Broach Fully Good	6.30
Broach Fine	6.70

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 13.

Java Sugar, Dutch Standard, No. 25, Fine White, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/.
Jan/March per cwt. 17/3.
July/Sept per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/4-3/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—15-7/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 13.

Silver:—India buying. China banks sold. Market steady.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/11½.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 13.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-23/32 per cent.
Bank's Bills 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 13.

	To-day's Rate.
T T Berlin on London	20.38-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-5/8
T T Brussels on London	174.50
T T Madrid on London	unreceived
T T Milan on London	123.00
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	170.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 13.

	To-day's price. £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10 1/4
National Bank	47 1/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 1/4
Conversion Loan	74 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	101 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69
Government Securities 3 p.c.	59
Consols	54 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	101 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 13.

	To-day's price. £
Copper, English best Selected	64 1/4
Copper Braziers	73 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/4
Spelter, Hard	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	16 3/4
Tin Block	310 3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan-Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 278 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 276¼.
Bank's buying D D 275½.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270½.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200.
Bank's buying D D 1270.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1285.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134-1/2.
Bank's buying 60 days 131 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 5/8.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85½ 13th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 31/32 13th inst.
London—Paris 170.00 13th inst.
London—Belgium 174.00 13th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 13th inst.
London—Italy 121.00 13th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14

Gold £4:4-11½ 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 15/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 7/8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 3/8 cts 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 13th inst.
London Dicounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent 13th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/2/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/12/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/4/0.

London, Oct. 13.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver, ready d. 25/15.
Silver forward d. 25/14.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. India bought cash and China sold forward. Market closed with sellers at the rate. Not sufficient silver at lower rate, but market not strong at the quotation. Market depends upon India.

Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lbs:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 54/3.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/9.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Oct/Nov. shipment offered 56/3.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £16/10/0.
Nov/Dec. shipment buyers £16/10/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Nov/Dec. delivery buyers 29/1½.
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 29/9.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £15-3/8.
New Crop Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid £14-3/4.
Market:—Closing rather easier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £17-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Cottonseed Bombay,:—
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £7-1/8.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £15-1/8.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment quoted £18.1/4.
Dec/Jan. shipment quoted £17-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8-7/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/9d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers s.h 1/8-3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/8.7/8d.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 13.

Demand Bills	484.75

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/9.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/2.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/13.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Munekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mill	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42" In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK RATE OF INTERESTS

BOMBAY, October 14.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on the Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A. P.

[SILVER MARKET "EASTER"

EXCHANGE RISING GOLD RATES LOWER *

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 14.

Silver and gold were "easier" to-day.

The London cables were as follows:

"India buying, China Banks sold. Market steady.

"Silver dull. India bought cash. China sold forward. Market closed with sellers at the rate. Not sufficient silver at the lower rate, but market not strong at the quotation. Market depends on India."

London Spot: 25 15|16d. plus 3|16d.

London Forward: 25 7-8d. plus 1|8d.

The Silver Market here being "firm" yesterday, the Indian "Bears" bought in London; hence, the market there was higher and according to the telegram quoted above "The market (London) depends on India. When India enters as a buyer, it immediately shows a rise. Otherwise, owing to China Banks constantly selling,— on account of China Exchange going lower all along—the market shows a decided weakness.

The China Exchange was weaker, and was quoted 2-6-5 (2s. 6 5|16d.) a drop of 1|8d. Hence, the Chokseys, who bought in London yesterday, came down as sellers. So market went lower, in the absence of buying strength. There was not much buying by the "Bull" operator to-day.

New York Silver was quoted at 56 1 cents.

Silver rates late in the evening:
Spot: Rs. 59-4.
1st Settlement: Rs. 58-15.
2nd Settlement: Rs. 58-7.

GOLD.

Gold was easier due to higher Exchange which is quoted at 1s. 5 13|16d. The rate in the evening were Rs. 21-7-3 for first and second settlements.

CALCUTTA STOCK & SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT

From Chhaganlal M. Parekh Share Dalal.

Jute Shares:—Holiday feeling was decidedly accountable for the scanty amount of business done in this section, during the period under review. Values of shares fluctuated within narrow limits with prices in buyers' favour. All the hundred rupees denominations appeared a few points below the highest touched last week, in the daily list of transactions. Clives, Howrahs and also Nationals eased off to Rs. 35-12, 39-1 and 29-6 respectively. But at the close market rallied and closed firm on account of the rise in Hessians. The undertone was healthy.

Cotton Shares:—There has been nothing of any interest to record in this section except some enquiries in Dunbars, the closing rate of which was 146.

Coal Shares:—This section displayed some activity during the period under review; but there was no notable change. Barrakur closed at Rs. 18-8 and Raneegunge at Rs. 28-8.

Miscellaneous Section:—A moderate turnover resulted in this section with prices in many cases showing in buyers' favour.

Rubber Shares:—Better enquiry existed in this section and a further improvement in values have been registered. The raw material remained steady.

Government Securities:—This section remained almost unchanged during the period under review. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad in foreign service as Vazir of the Khairpur State is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 11th July.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Kaira.

Mr. P. A. Manker to be a Presidency Magistrate within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay during the period he acts as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, is granted, with effect from 8th October, leave on average pay for one month and twenty-nine days preparatory to retirement.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, N. D.

Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, S. C., vice Mr. H. J. C. Millett proceeding on leave, and to continue to hold charge of the Kanara Northern Division in addition, until relieved by Mr. A. C. Hiley.

ALL AT HALF PRICES!!
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with Fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to:— ENGLISH E
P. B. 105, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails of Sept. 30 due at 4 a.m.

Election meeting of Indian National Party Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna presiding.

Election meeting of Responsivists(1) at Goregaokar Buildings, Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside, 9 p.m., (2) on the open ground at Parel Tram Terminus, Poibavdi, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Prof. Rammurti's lecture on "Care of Culture of our Physique," Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, 5 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta, to preside.

Election meeting at Seth Mulji Jetha's Wadi, near Railway Bridge, Bazar, Ghatkoper, 8.30 a.m.

Banks closed Dassera (Hindu holiday.).

S. S. "Maloja", with Eunglish mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Election meeting of Indian National Party, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6.15 p.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi to preside.

The Walking Race, the Oval, 5.15 p.m.

Co-operation in India.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a paper will be read by Mr. S. G. Warty on "Co-operation in India: a Criticism" to-morrow (Friday,) at 6.30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when Mr. C. F. S. Collins, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, will preside. The paper will be followed by discussion.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on 15th idem. "Razmak" transferred her mails to "Malwa" at Aden.

Co-operation in India: A Criticism:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a paper will be read by Mr. S. G. Warty, on "Co-operation in India: A Criticism", to-day, (Friday) at 6.30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, when Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, will preside. The paper will be followed by discussion. The meeting is open to the public.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. Thursday last: —Small-pox 1 attack, 1 death; Cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 1; death 0; Influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of still born) 86. Total mortality this day last year was 100.

Seva Sadan Society.—Statement of accounts of the sale of work and concert in aid of the home for the homeless, shows that the total income of the sale and concert was Rs. 2,703-15 and expenditure Rs. 116-1-3 leaving a net income of Rs. 2,587-3.

Many donations in cash were received. Among those who helped in securing donations, mention may be made of the names of Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Mrs. M. P. Cama, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Shufli Tyabji and Mrs. Lane. Gifts in kind were received from numerous friends for the different stalls for which the Seva Sadan are grateful to them.

To-Day's Radio Programme.—An Indian programme of vocal and instrumental music sung by Mr. Shanker L. Goray will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call-sign 2 F.V. wavelength 387 metres.

Depressed Class Children's School.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, and the Antyaja Seva Samiti, Kurla, the opening ceremony of a Primary Day School for the depressed class children in Kurla, will be performed to-morrow (Saturday), the Vijaya Dashami Day, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the New Mill Ward Municipal Marathi School, opposite Kurla Railway Station, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pat.

Lecture on "Hindu Dharma."—Under the joint auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh and Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association a public lecture on "Hindu Dharma" will be delivered by Mr. R. S. Bhagwat in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle to-morrow (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

Mahila Mandal Meeting.—A special meeting of the Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch) of the Social Service League will be held to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Mootjee Hall at Poibavdi, Parel, in order to make preliminary arrangements in connection with the Divali Fund which is proposed to be collected during the ensuing Divali holidays through the volunteers by house-to-house visits in aid of the Mandal's activities. Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the Social Service League will preside.

Postal Notice.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday the 16th instant.

As the Howrah-Bombay Postal Special is expected to arrive at the Ballard Pier at 1.15 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) (which is a Post Office holiday) the following latest hours of postings for the Homeward English Mail will be observed at the Bombay General Post Office on that day:—(1) Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Saturday; (2) Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on each article, Saturday; (3) Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Friday; (4) Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Friday; (5)Money orders upto 3 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

Navsari Muslim Club, Bombay.—A meeting of the above Club will be held on Sunday (the 17th instant) at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Princess Building, near J. J. Hospital when Mr. Abdulkarim Kassammiyam will deliver a lecture on education.

Thanksgiving Mass.—The Annual Thanksgiving Solemn High Mass of the Catholic employees of the "Times of India," will be celebrated at Mount Mary's shrine, Bandra Hill on Sunday (the 17th instant) at 10.30 a.m. with sermon and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Mount Mary's Convent Choir will sing on the occasion.

Shri Gujarat Mandal.—Shri Gujarat Mandal will celebrate the annual Jayanti of the late Mr. Govadhanram M. Tripathi, author of Saraswatichandra, on Saturday (the 16th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road when Shriyut Narmadashanker D. Mehta will speak on "self-sacrifice in spirit of (Tapomayata) the life of Govardhanram". Prof. B. K. Thakore will preside.

Change in Local Trains.—Change in Electric and Steam Local Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, will take place from the 1st Proximo. The public are requested to send in their suggestions to the Hon. Joint Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, on or before Saturday (the 16th instant).

Electure on Co-operative Movement.—Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. N. Mehta on "Co-operative Movement, its value and importance, on Sunday (the 17th inst.) at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) at Vile Parle, in Tilak Mandir, when Mr. G. D. Bhat will preside.

Mahim Taluka C. C. Elections.—An annual general meeting of Mahim Taluka Congress Committee was held on 9th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Dandekar, the President, Taluka Congress Committee at his own residence. Being a Responsivist he tried to raise objections. He declined to continue the meeting, and also he refused to hold the meeting at his house. Being thus helpless, the Vice-President continued the same meeting in Mr. Shroff's bugalow which was near by.

The following elections took place:—

President:—Mr. Sakharam Bhikaji Patil.

Vice-President:—Mr. R. K. Parulekar.

Secretaries:—(1) Mr. B. N. Shah, and (2) Mr. Deviddin M. Tevari.

Treasurer:—Mr. S. B. Patil.

Executive Committee.—(1) Mr. Ayodhyaprasad Shivprasad. (2) Mr. N. C. Patil, (3) Mr. S. M. Pardeshi. (4) K. L. Patil. (5) Mr. Chunilal B.

District C. Committee:— (1) Mr. B. N. Shah. Mr. Deviddin Mahabir. (3) Mr. R. K. Parulekar. (4) Mr. S. M. Pardeshi, (5) Mr. P. D. Patil!

M. P. C. Committee:—(1) Mr. C. R. Shroff. (2) Mr. S. B. Patil. (3) Mr. R. K. Parulekar (4) Mr. B. N. Shah.

Ensuing Congress at Assam:—Messrs. C. R. Shroff and S. B. Patil.

INCOME-TAX RULES MODIFICATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Income Tax Rules 2 and 6 are being modified, so as to allow the Income Tax Officer to receive application for registration or reregistration of firm, at any time before the assessment of the firm is actually made. Hitherto such application had to be presented on or before the date on which the returns under Section 22 (2) of the Income Tax Act was due. It may also be pointed out that under Rule 2, application for registration or re-registration of a firm, may be signed by a single partner and need not be signed by all partners.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

Swami Shri Vidyanandji of Benares, is lecturing daily on "Shrimad Bhagwat Gita" in a spacious hall of the Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd., in the morning between 8.30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. About four to five thousand people flock to hear him. He is thinking of going to Dakore on foot, and it is expected that about a thousand men will follow him. In the evening between 6 and 7 p.m. Swami Shri Jayendra Puri of Benares, is lecturing on Vedanta.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar, Principal of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay, is lecturing on Shri Ramayana daily at 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. in his melodious tone, and Shriyut Ranchhodlal Vandravandas Pativari, retired Dewan of Morvi, is also spending most of his time in religious activties.

Sheth Mongaldas Girdhardas has showed his willingness, to make a trust of "two to two and a half lakhs" of rupees, and hand over the management of the trust to the Gujarat Vaishya Sabha, under certain conditions. And the income of this trust will permanently maintain a Vaishnava High School for Hindu youths.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ.

WHAT HAPPENED IN OPERATION ROOM.

VAZEER BEGUM'S EVIDENCE

Further hearing was resumed on Thursday morning, before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court, of the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum on behalf of her one-year old daughter by her mother Vazeer Begum for a declaration of an alleged gift of Rs. 75,000.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, represented Mumtaz Begum, the defendant.

Dr. Janmahomed Ibrahim Sayani who was present at the time of the operation on Mumtaz, further examined by Mr. Mulla for the plaintiff, stated that he knew that Mrs. Emery, the matron of the Jasmine Lodge Nursing Home, had given evidence in this case on September 10 as a 'de bene esse' witness. Witness was given a copy of her deposition by Mahomedally. Some days later he was taken to Mr. Minocheher, Solicitor, of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia. The Solicitor told witness that Mrs. Emery had given evidence.

Replying to his Lordship Dr. Sayani said that he had read the evidence of Mrs. Emery in the newspapers. On reading it, it struck him that there were some misstatements in her evidence, and he told Mr. Minocheher to that effect. He had also told Dr. Thornton a month ago that what Mrs. Emery had deposed to was not correct. What she said regarding the administration of chloroform was not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Sayani said that from the second copy of the certificate he had struck off the words: "Capt. Thornton and Mrs. Emery also appeared to follow what Mumtaz had said." On that occasion Mahomedally did not say anything to witness regarding any money dispute, but he merely mentioned that there was a case filed by Mumtaz for kidnapping her child. Witness was approached two months ago by Mahomedally to record in writing what he had understood Mumtaz to say with regard to the money, and witness had accordingly given the certificate.

VAZEER BEGUM'S EVIDENCE.

Vazeer Begum, the mother of Mumtaz, was the next witness examined.

Examined by Mr. Mulla, she said that she married Mahomedally 6 years ago, prior to which she was serving the Maharaja of Indore as a singing girl for 2½ or 3 years. About 4 years prior to her marriage she gave up the service of the Maharaja. She knew Bawla and that he had bequeathed one lakh of rupees to Mumtaz. Mumtaz's child was born in witness's house at Girgaum on July 8, 1925. Mumtaz and the child were removed to Jasmine Lodge and on August 10 an operation was performed on Mumtaz for an abscess on her breast. Dr. Thornton performed the operation in the presence of the witness, her husband Mahomedally, Dr. Sayani and Mrs. Emery. Dr. Sayani administered chloroform to Mumtaz and before the operation Mumtaz lifted up the child and handed her over to the witness saying she did so "for ever" and that she was making a gift to the child out of the money bequeathed to her by Mr. Bawla. After this, the operation was performed by Dr. Thornton. About 3 or 4 months thereafter witness went to Amritsar, accompanied by Mumtaz, the child, Mahomedally and her son.

She knew Abdur Rehman whom she came across in Amritsar when he offered to marry Mumtaz. She never gave her consent to the offer with the result that Mumtaz married Abdur Rehman without witness's knowledge and in her absence. In connection with the legacy from Bawla witness had a conversation with Mumtaz in the presence of all her relatives at Amritsar. After she came to know that her daughter had married Abdur Rehman, witness went and congratulated Mumtaz. During the conversation she had with Mumtaz regarding the legacy from Bawla, she learnt that it was Mumtaz's wish that she (witness) should go down to Bombay with a power of attorney from her to draw the money and place it in deposit on behalf of the child. She was accordingly sent to Bombay while the power of attorney followed her by post. Not long after, on hearing of the illness of the child, witness returned to Amritsar and there told Mumtaz in the presence of her husband that Abdur Rehman had married her "for the sake of her money."

At this stage the hearing was adjourned till to-day.

M. C. C. & ALL-INDIA TEAM

To the "Editor of the Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the All-India Team which is to be selected to play with the M.C.C. team, I wish to suggest the following.

(1) P. Vithal (Captain); (2) Abdus Salam; (3) H. J. Vajifdar; (4) C. K. Naidu; (5) Wazir Ali; (6) R. J. Jamsedji; (7) D. B. Deodhar; (8) B. U. Botawalla; (9) B. K. Kalapeshi; (10) L. Ramji; (11) B. E. Kapadia.

In my opinion, this team will be able to face the excellent batting and bowling of the M.C.C. Team.—Yours etc.

SPECTATOR.

Bombay Oct. 12.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH DACOITS

VOLLEY OF GUN-SHOTS

ALL DACOITS SHOT DEAD

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The story of a battle between dacoits and the Police in the Ferozepore district, which resulted in all the dacoits being shot dead, has been received here. It is stated that Mr. Herdon, Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore District, received secret information that five dacoits, who had been wanted by the Police for a long time for alleged murder and dacoities, were hiding in a field near a village in Muktesar tehsil. The Superintendent, taking with him his Assistant and a Police party on Sunday morning, surrounded the field and ordered the dacoits to surrender; but this was answered by rifle and revolver shots. The Superintendent also opened fire and an exchange of shots went on between the police and the dacoits for some time

RAIN OF BULLETS.

Subsequently one of the dacoits stood up in the bushes and said that all his accomplices were dead and that he wanted to surrender. The Superintendent told him that he had information that the dacoits had two revolvers, two guns, a rifle and a bomb in addition to a large quantity of ammunition and that unless these articles were thrown away from him the Superintendent could not consent. While this conversation was proceeding, a volley of shots was fired at the police from the bushes, and a Sub-Inspector had a very narrow escape. The police were again compelled to open fire and a protracted battle ensued, which lasted for nearly five hours, and ended in the death of all the dacoits and the capture by the police of all the arms and ammunition.—A.P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER

CHARGE AGAINST A SEAMAN

The case in which Vincent Correa, a seaman, was charged with attempt to commit murder came up for hearing on Thursday morning before Mr. N. T. Jungiewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, assisted by Mr. Lawrence, Pleader, appeared for the accused. The Court was practically overcrowded by Indian seamen, as the case was the result of an affray that took place at Delima Street on September 25, between two sections of seamen; and the accused was suspected to have shot Santano Rodrigues, a Goan seaman who had subsequently succumbed to the injuries he had received.

On application being made by the prosecution, hearing was postponed to October 27.

FROM SPECULATION TO BREACH OF TRUST.

TWO HINDUS SENT TO GAOL

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Maganlal Baldevdas, Munim and Nathalal Parjaram, cashier of Messrs. Gopalal Manilal, Bankers and Commission agents, were placed on charges of criminal breach of trust and abetment in respect of an aggregate amount of Rs. 51,000, on Thursday afternoon.

The case of the prosecution was that the second accused who is a cashier in the firm went on leave in March last and a new man was acting in his place. When the new man took over charge, he found some discrepancies in the accounts, and he reported the matter to Mr. Girdharlal Parikh, the trustee for the minor children of the proprietor of the firm. On making inquiries Girdharlal found that altogether a sum of Rs. 1,73,000 was misappropriated. On being questioned the first accused confessed that he had misappropriated the money as he sustained heavy losses in speculation, etc. He also passed a promissory note for the amount and made good Rs. 26,000. The first accused was a servant of the firm for the last 25 years and the second was there for eight years past.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charges laid against them and prayed for mercy. The complainant did not press for a heavy sentence.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to 18 months' and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH CUTTING WIFE'S NOSE

Moses Solomon, an Israel, residing at Belassis Road, was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Thursday, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Eliza by cutting her nose.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Eliza who lived with her husband and mother-in-law since her childhood and who was in sole charge of the management of the household was struck on her nose by the accused with a knife on the night of 30th ultimo, Some days before that her mother-in-law, had insinuated that Eliza was not of good character while Eliza had made the same allegation against her mother-in-law, At that the sister of her mother-in-law, who was living with them for the last few months had insisted on her (Eliza's) committing suicide by burning herself to death. It was further alleged that Eliza had actually soaked her clothes in kerosene oil and had put them on flames on the night of the 29th ultime. Some of the neighbours saw her in flames, saved her. She had received some burns on her throat only.

On the next day, when the accused's mother was away, the accused came home and asked Eliza as to who had asked her to burn herself. She mentioned that his (accused's) maternal aunt had done so. On hearing that, the accused was alleged to have brought out a knife and stabbed her on the nose. The nose was bleeding profusely till the accused's mother came. She applied some French varnish to stop bleeding. As the police came to know of the incident, they removed Eliza to the J. J. Hospital and arrested the accused.

After the prosecution story was narraated, further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Barodia, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Sarat, Pleader, defended the accused.

HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT AGAINST WIFE

Esufali Adamji, a merchant at Pachora had complained to the Pachora police that his second wife named Aminaba, had stolen his property worth Rs. 250 and had subsequently absconded. Aminabai had been traced by the police at Bombay and she was arrested on Tuesday last. Esufali's property worth Rs. 154 was recovered from her. She was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday and was remanded into police custody for two days to allow the police to make further inquiries.

PURDANISHIN LAW STUDENT.

Begum Furrukh Sultan Muwayyidzada, daughter of the Editor, the "Habluj Matin," has succeeded with distinction at the last preliminary Law Examination of the Calcutta University. Begum Furrukh Sultan, who was the only female candidate at the examination, observes strict purdah.

TRAGIC INFATUATION FOR A BOY.

JEALOUSY ENDS IN MURDER.

How a Mohamedan aged about thirty years insensate with frenzzy and jealousy is alleged to have stabbed a young Mohamedan boy fifteen years his junior who subsequently succumbed to his injuries was narrated at the coroner's court on Thursday morning. It appears Yelleya Mallaya alias Abdul Rehman the victim was sent to Thana jail by a Bandra Magistrate for six months for failing to give security some time ago. While in the jail he formed acquaintance with the suspect who was a warder there. The acquaintance later on grew into friendship and subsequently the attachment proved so attractive that the suspect left his work in Thana jail and followed the boy on his release to Bombay. Later on the boy who was a Hindu was made a Mohamedan who assumed the name of Abdul Rehman and stayed with the suspect in Sukhlaji street. The attachment, however, being, it is alleged, illicit and for unnatural purposes the tie of friendship did not last long and the association of the boy with other persons excited the jealousy of the suspect. On last Saturday night, while the boy was asleep the suspect, it is alleged, tried to cut his nose by means of a penknife but he having resisted the assault, the suspect, it is alleged, grew wild and excited and in a fit of temper inflicted six incised wounds one penetrating the lungs. The police being informed removed him to J.J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

ALLEGED UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital said that the death was due to the penetration of the stab wound to the lungs. The post mortem examination showed that the boy was allowing unnatural offence to be committed.

Inspector Gole of Nagpada police station said that the deceased identified the suspect before his death as his assailant and also pointed out the penknife with which he was assaulted.

When asked by the coroner if he had anything to say against the evidence adduced the suspect replied in the negative and requested the court to allow him to see the deceased's face for the last time.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

INDIANS IN CEYLON SERVICE

Mr. M. H. Kantavala of the Ceylon Civil Service, arrived in Bombay on long leave on the 13th inst. He intends spending it in Baroda, where his father Rao Bahadur Kantawala, late Prime Minister of Lunavada, resides. Mr. Kantawaya is the author of "Ceylon Police Court Law" a work which is very highly spoken of in legal circles in Ceylon. There are only six Indians in the Ceylon Civil Service but we understand that a good opening to Indians of ambition and merit has been taken away by the recent decision of the Ceylon Government not to take in any more Indians in that Service. This decision calls for an intense agitation in India and it is hoped that their question will be seriously taken up by the Indian Legislature.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

JANUARY.

14th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	.....	13.39
To-day's Opening Rate	.....	13.34
Difference	.....	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	.....	13.52
Difference	.....	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

14th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	.....	7.08
To-day's Opening Rate	.....	7.14
Difference	.....	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	.....	7.22
Difference	.....	+.14

Khandi Closed	.....	271-8-0
Sewri Closed	.....	271-4-0

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR.

COL. JACKSON'S APPOINTMENT.

SIMLA, October 14.

Colonel Jackson's appointment as Governor of Bengal is announced.—A. P.

Colonel Francis Stanley Jackson, has been Chairman of the Unionist Party Organisation since March, 1923, and has represented the Howdenshire division of Yorkshire since 1915 in the House of Commons. He became Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1920-23. He is a great sportsman and a well-known cricketer, and served in the South African War and was Lieut.-Col. commanding 2-7th West Yorkshire Regiment. Col. Jackson succeeded Sir George Younger to the command of the Conservative Party Machine in 1923.

LURED WIH HOPES OF EMPLOYMENT

VICTIM'S BITTR EXPERIENCE

Ghaman Lalai of Hawbra, Ludhiana district, reports to the police that about 20 days ago he was induced by one Janjekhan Mooskhan to register his name for employment in South Africa for which he paid Rs. 5. Janjekhan then told the complainant to obtain Rs. 300 and meet him at a railway station called Mullanpur on the 5th instant. The complainant mortgaged his land and raised Rs. 300. He then went to the Mullanpur station where Janjekhan was waiting for him with a man named Moulabux. The party then came to Bombay on the 7th instant and put up in a room in Islamia building at Souter Street which was occupied by a Punjabi Immamuddin. The complainant and Maulabux handed over Janjekhan the same day Rs. 435 for passports and safe custody, who in turn made it over to Immamuddin. The complainant and his friend were then taken to the head police office to fill up passport forms which was done on the footpath near the head office. Immamuddin has since been missing with the money and Janjekhan has been arrested by the police. Further inquiries are in progress.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILMENT

The District Traffic Superintendent Abu Road B. B. C. I Railway wires.—At 9 p.m. on the 15th at Dharewada station, situated on the main line between Ahmedabad and Abu Road, 21 wagons of the 213 up goods train were derailed and they blocked both the running lines, thus interrupting through communication. Breakdown trains from Abu Road and Mehsana are in operation at the site of the accident and through communication is likely to be restored by ten o'clock in the morning. Passengers from 156 down were transhipped into 6 down and then passengers from 5 up were transhipped into 6 down and vice-versa at the site of the accident. Arrangements to tranship 3 up into the empty rake of 151 down have been made but may not be necessary.

A later telegram says that through running will be resumed by nine o'clock and the 3 up will not be transhipped.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1926.

THE BETTER WAY.

The South African Deputation left for Durban on Wednesday after an all too brief visit to this country. In their felicitous message of farewell they thank the people and the Government of India for the hospitality and courtesy shown to them and remark that ours is a marvellous country. They note that our monuments are wonderful and that our problems are fascinating. The Deputation were, unfortunately, hurried from banquet to banquet and place to place and had not sufficient opportunity, as they could not spare the time, for an intimate and detailed investigation of India's rural and industrial conditions. But from what they have been able to gather of the immense potentialities of this country for developing trade with South Africa, much to the advantage of both, of the general desire among all classes of the inhabitants of India to help the South Africans to arrive at a solution of the Indian problem in a just and honourable manner, and of the strength and unanimity of feeling that pervades every section of opinion here, official or non-official, European and Indian, on this vital issue of the defence and assertion of the rights of Indians in South Africa, the Deputation must have realised where their immediate duty lies when they return home.

For them there is only one course open. They must choose the better way, the way of insisting upon a solution of the Indian difficulty in such a manner that Indian self-respect is not hurt and it is their duty to tell their countrymen that the choice of the better way alone can end the trouble. Much depends upon the manner in which the Deputation decide to envisage the whole problem of Indian rights and privileges in South Africa. If they have realised the utter folly of pursuing a hostile policy towards the legitimate and modest Indian demands, they cannot but make a determined effort to bring home to the most Die-hard section of the Whites, which ranges itself persistently against the Indians solely on the ground of rank colour prejudice, the need for and the wisdom of dealing justly and righteously with their Indian fellow-subjects. Let the Deputation prepare a helpful atmosphere for the Round Table Conference and their visit to this country will not have been in vain.

As far as the Indian side is concerned, we are not aware of the reasons which have led the Government of India to delay the announcement of the personnel of the Indian delegation to the Conference. There are mischievous and ill-conceived suggestions in certain quarters recommending the Government of India to entrust the leadership of the delegation to an ex-satrap like Lord Ronaldshay. Public opinion in India will not be satisfied, if in the choice of the personnel, the Government of India do not take care to see that a representative Indian leads the delegation, and that it includes only those who command universal confidence in the country. If the Government are determined that only an official or ex-official should lead the Indian delegation, no better choice can be made than that of Sir Mahomed Habibullah, who has been in charge of the negotiations with the South African Government as head of the Department concerned with this question of treatment of Indians abroad.

EXPLANATIONS.

A battle of words rages round the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" of Lloyd's Folly. Did it arrive too late for work here or was it too early, did it produce efficiently at some particular period of its ill-fated existence or was it a hopeless and incompetent mass of machinery right from the very beginning? Explanations follow one another in regard to these points from witnesses whom the Mears Committee examines in London, and the arguments of one are demolished by the experience of others. Here is a scheme involving an expenditure of thirty crores which the Secretary of State for India sanctioned by telegram "subject to a suitable scheme of finance being evolved". The most important feature of the scheme evolved by the Lloyd Government in Bombay was the issue of a loan which the India Office also sanctioned after a lot of correspondence. But Sir Louis Kershaw explained to the Mears Committee how in accordance with a practice "based on commonsense" the scheme was not subjected to technical examination before being sanctioned! To the India Office it looked a "perfectly straightforward" sort of business to allow, without examining its technical aspect crores to be spent on a reclamation scheme for which, as the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee observed, there was no precedent anywhere in the world.

As to the dredger it arrived, it saw, but it failed to make any conquest of the material to be dredged. Like the night in the Vedic hymn "which steals in like a thief", the dredger had to enter cautiously at high tide, the water being ordinarily too shallow to float it. But it took a whole season to do so. The week after beginning its work, as Mr. Lewis explained in his evidence, it was yielding only fifty per cent of its guaranteed output. Sir Grimwood Mears asked him why then he did not make "a real disturbance" regarding the low output. Mr. Lewis replied: "I did not know". The answer is significant. Mr. Lewis did not know, the Government of Bombay did not know, one of their Members of Council who held office during the subsequent phase of this scandalous adventure knew so amazingly little about the whole business that he simply "slipped on ciphers". Sir Chimanlal Setalvad talked of profit in crores, when the scheme was developing into a loss of crores. It is remarkable how radically different was the view of the progress of the whole affair held by Sir George Buchanan from that of the men on the spot. He compliments them on doing "some of the work too well". Did he or did he not know what the real state of affairs was in 1921 when his estimates of Rs. 377 lakhs had risen to Rs. 774 lakhs? Or was it no business of his to concern himself further about it after his preliminary advice?

THE TRUST ARCHITECT

Civic improvements, as at present generally carried out, restrict themselves to the convenience and arrangements demanded by the dominant, if not vested, interests in trade and industry. Town-planning, in actual practice, is rarely elevated and developed as civic design. Wide roads, the concentration or rather the huddled mass of pretentious but ugly and uncomfortable and even unhealthy structures in particular areas and the transference of slums from one quarter of the city to the other satisfy those whose habit it is to think of civic improvements or town-planning as matters purely of expediency. The municipal building rules and regulations are almost entirely devoid of the civic spirit. They have, however, not remained ineffective. They have been very effectively exploited and utilised by the building contractor; the rack-renter and their ally the indifferent engineer. The Improvement Trust, whenever it did attempt to consider the claims of architecture, avoided or failed to plead with any effect the right of the architects to guide the building and similar activities which influenced the structure, arrangements and environments as well as the plan of the city. Those who administered the obsolete municipal building rules and by-laws remained in safe detachment from the architect. They remained unconscious of the existence of the architect. The result is writ large and unmistakably. The Port Trust, the Development Department, the Municipality and the Improvement Trust cannot impress the impartial observer as effective agencies for co-ordinate activities leading towards steady and continued as well as harmonious plans for civic improvements. Fortunately, the recent transference of the control and guidance of the Trust to the Municipality suggests the possibility of preventing wastage by overlapping activities and also of consequent effective action. But it will be a great blunder, almost a disaster, if the Municipality for reasons of misconceived economy or expediency, decides to dispense with the services of a competent and duly qualified architect to guide and supervise the building and similar activities under the control of the City Corporation. Mr. Cable, the Trust Architect, has left the city. There are, we understand, about twelve applicants, from among duly qualified architects in the city, for the post left vacant by him. These should be duly and impartially considered by those in the Corporation entrusted with the responsible decision and the right and competent architect must fill the vacant post. The claims purely of the seniority of the present incumbent in the subordinate post should not be and cannot be considered as a legitimate excuse for promoting him to a post reserved, as it should be reserved, solely and specially for a competent and duly qualified architect. He may have, as we understand he has, served long and well as a clever engineer. But the post meant for the duly qualified and competent architect ought to go to the right architect, not to one who has practised mainly as an engineer. The claims of the architect as represented by the twelve applicants ought to be regarded as indisputable by every intelligent citizen who respects architecture and intends to save the city from the building horros that have been for years disfiguring one of the loveliest cities of the land. We hope the Corporation will not fail to do justice to the architects. We also hope they will, by their just and courageous action, convince the architects that they are ready and determined to afford them the legitimate chance their talents and competence deserve.

THE PLACE OF ART.

The Rani Saheba of Sangli, in opening the recent "Girls' School Work" Exhibition at Poona, expressed views which no one conscious of the true significance of the culture which distinguishes this country can fail to appreciate. "Among the manifold activities leading to the development of character, a very high place will have to be", she observed, "given to the promotion of the faculty of appreciation of the beautiful. The idea has not, perhaps, received as wide and insistent recognition as it deserves." That is so. And, she maintained rightly, that "the love for the beautiful is at least as necessary to foster as the love for the sublime." The aesthetic side of human nature deserved, she remarked, "to be cultivated and developed in any scheme of education." In the curriculum, particularly for women, art and beauty, she added "must find a place; and a place worthy of importance." She hoped that this would be "appreciated in the education of girls in due course of time." The intention to do so may be manifest in the zeal and activities of the organisers of the Exhibition largely helped and guided, as they should have been, evidently, by the Department of Public Instruction. The speech made on the occasion by Mr. P. Lory, the Director of Public Instruction indicates the same responsive attitude. The awakened interest in Indian art deserves, as he rightly suggested, every encouragement. The interest has been growing. It must grow; so must the educational needs and demands. The Director of Public Instruction can, if he so chooses, provide for those needs and demands. But the precise manner in which he has employed or proposes to employ "the latest methods of education" to save "the old methods of Indian art" from dying out requires clearer description than the one found in the published reports of his speech at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition. This is particularly necessary for the information and benefit of those who have been watching and studying with deep, earnest and increasing interest and sympathy the progress of art education in the Presidency. The new Civil List contains many interesting items of expenditure incurred by the Government. But it is no guidance as to the necessity of the expenditure on the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork whose exact functions and the results of whose activities remain a mystery. Is his increased salary a tribute to the intelligence which recommended the abolition of free-hand drawing from the schools?

THE CURRENCY COMMISSIONS' REPORT.

LOCATION OF THE RESERVES.

(By P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi.)

Will the Gold Bullion Standard secure to India the advantages of a gold standard? One great advantage of a full gold standard to India is the location of all its reserves in India. These reserves will have to be in gold, and through the centralisation of these reserves in India the country could build up a credit superstructure for the growth and expansion of its industries, and the relief of agricuiultural distress and indebtedness. The Gold Bullion Standard will mean, so far as the reserves are concerned, the perpetuation of the present system. The Gold Standard Reserve is not to be transferred to India, asd we are afraid that the sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve will be enormously increased instead of being diminished under the Gold Bullion Standard. The two reserves will now be combined, so as to facilitate the transfer on as large a scale as in the past of the gold resources of India for investment in sterling securities. Great Britain to-day is a debtor to the United States of America: she has to make payments in gold as India has to make payments in gold to Great Britain.

Location of Reserves.

Nobody in Great Britain suggests that the Bank of England should transfer a substantial portion of its gold holdings to New York; and we should like to see a single English banker suggesting the desirability of English gold being kept in New York and invested in dollar securities of short dated character because England has to make payments in America. We never thought that principles of finance had so accommodating a character that what was sound finance for India would be considered radically unsound for Great Britain. The Royal Commissioners have prudently refrained from raising the question of the location of Reserves: but if one thing is more evident by construction than any other it is this—that the Gold Bullion Standard will not only leave the present gold reserves in London belonging to India untouched but may facilitatve enormous additions to those reserves.

Hoarding.

It is contended that the Gold Bullion Standard will by inspiring confidence in the public prevent further hoarding of gold and attract and mobilise the gold hitherto so rapidly absorbed. Will a legislative enactment imposing a statutory obligation to give gold bars of 400 ounces inspire confidence in the Indian public? A gold coin with a free mint is the only measure that can inspire such confidence. The Indian who hoards is not a rich man, but the relatively ignorant poor man who wants a store of value readily convertible into current coin; what convertibility do you secure for such a man by telling him that if he has got Rs. 22,650 in notes or otherwise he will get a gold bar? He will put his savings into a bank only if he knows that when he withdraws it he will get a currency that is not subject to rapid fluctuations in its purchasing power and which is beyond manipulation.

A Futile Remedy.

Saving certificates redeemable in gold at the end of three or five years are not gold notes bearing a promise to pay on demand in gold; they are fraught with harmful consequences; if people have a fancy for the small gold bars in which they have invested they may prefer to demand them at the end of the three or five years; and this may be as effective a method for encouraging the hoarding of gold as any other that the Commissioners could devise. So long as there is a free mint for gold and a gold coin in existence, so long people will have a guarantee that when they want gold they could have it; and they will not use the gold for monetary purposes when there are more convenient and cheaper substitutes for it: but declare it to be the intention of Government, as the Commissioners desire to do that they do not want gold coins to circulate, that they will give only gold bars and that too in quantities that ninety-five per cent. of the people cannot afford to buy, that if they want to part with the bar they can only do so in token currency which will not be convertible into gold money and they are adopting the surest and the most effective methods for encouraging hoarding.

As for mobilising and centralising the existing gold holdings of the masses both bullion and coins, the proposal to take away the legal tender quality of the sovereign and half sovereign would only mean the continuation of the dissipation of our gold holdings. The illiterate Indian who has a thousand rupees as savings may invest these savings in sovereigns, which he can part with from time to time according to his necessities; but if he is compelled to keep these savings in the form of gold bars, as he will be compelled to do under the gold bullion standard, he will be prevented from utilising his savings according to his requirements, as he would have to sell the bar even if he requires a part of his savings for immediate use. He would prefer to stick to his bar rather than spend. There could not be a more ingenious device than this for encouraging hoarding habits.

Strange Suggestion.

In the opinion of the Commission certainty and simplicity are the two requisites necessary for a system of currency in India. "Without certainly and simplicity in the system, there will never in India be confidence in the stability of the currency, and without confidence in the stability of the currency the uninstructed public will never be weaned from those uneconomic habits of hoarding and that disinclintion to investment which are now the worst obstacles to the progress of the nation..... The currency of the country must be linked with gold in a manner that is real and conspicuously visible. "It is strange that the Commission should have suggested a system that is as remote as it can be from being certain, simple, real and conspicuously visible. Is a currency system, in which one is entitled to get gold only in a quantity exceeding 400 ounces, one which is conspicuously visible as a gold standard to the uninstructed public? Is it likely to wean people from hoarding habits, and encourage investment habits? Judged by their own tests, the Commissioners suggest a scheme that stands self-condemned. The only intelligible, simple and visible system is an effective gold standard with free convertibility of all forms of currency into gold. Under the system suggested by the Commission only silver rupees and paper notes are to be in circulation. The only simple certain and visible evidence of a gold coin which can appeal to the uninstructed people is destroyed.

JOURNALISM AND ITS ABUSE.

(BY M. M. BANAJI.)

'When thieves fall out honest men come by their own' is a very old saying the truth of which has never been gainsaid. Editors are not thieves nor are they angels. They fall out and fly at eachother's throats the same as thieves. But the difference lies in the nature of the transaction and transgression and the diametrically opposite results. When thieves steal our purse they steal trash. What the editors steal from us when they fall out is not our purse but our confidence in their integrity and our chance of instruction and enfightenment. They retard our progress and mercilessly strike at the root of all reform. They jar upon us, muddle our mentality, warp our judgment and make us look small in our own estimation.

A Comparison.

It is said there is honour even amongst thieves. The high sense of integrity which not unfrequently distinguishes a gang of desperados, is conspicuous by its absence from a certain part of the editorial fold in these days of cloudy journalism. Babu Chasmawala's ungrudging declaration is a sad commentary if not an actual reflection on our editorial hierarchy. There is nothing in the world he so much despises, he said, as unparliamentary parlance and obscene words especially when applied to women. There is nothing that he so much hates as lifting his hands against or causing hurt to his apprehendors be they myrmidons of the law or victims of his own avarice. Any member of his fold who may refuse to subscribe to his creed renders himself liable to summary dismissal. Not so is it with the editors who have so pompously and admonishingly paraded Babu Chasmawala's astounding remarks for the behoof of their readers. Their columns are their camping ground. They think nothing of converting them into a sort of a dumping ground for disputes and discord. It is the stand-post the deposit of all sorts and condition of private bickering personal differences, rivalry where their dirty linen of all kinds, is brought for wet or dry cleaning. It is a muddle, never ending, never mending. The mutual exposures and revelations are self-incriminating and sordid. It is that is supposed to be good and glorious in journalis. The law-givers are the law breachers.

Gruesome Gladiators.

This is nowhere so much in evidence as amongst some of our Parsi orthodox newspapers. I use the word 'orthodox' advisedly, for it must be confessed to the crying shame of civilised Parsis that with their lakhs and crores they have no up-to-date progressive Parsi papers to show or swear by. Some of our dailies and weeklies are constant actors in the unseemly arena. They are a species of gruesome gladiators. Mercy on us! We are treated in season and out to the most pungent and unsavory dishes of nauseating dogmas and literary abominations. It is a lamentable exhibition of editorial skill—most unedifying and unwarranted. Editors have no sort of right gratuitously to inflict indigestible rubbish on their readers. These feats are becoming a public scandal and a grave nuisance which cannot be too soon averted. The public must be freed from its smoky surroundings before they are actually smothered. It is an out and out smothering of all good sense and self-satisfaction. But who is to do it? Where is the law and where are the lawyers that can effect it?

Luckily for the good name of journalism there are editors who can stand on their

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Debacle.

The European members of the Indian Agricultural Service have fallen on hard times. What is going to happen—not to them of course,—perish the thought—but to the cause of Indian Agriculture? After the introduction of the "Reforms" some of the European members in the I.A.S., left the service, After that, as can be seen from the whole tenor of Dr. Clouston's evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, there can come only the deluge. Provincial Service men, Indians of course, were promoted to the superior service. Indianisation was being insisted upon by all Provincial Governments, Agriculture being theoretically at least under the charge of ministers. No longer can European diploma holders in Agriculture, raw young men in the early thirties, be provided for as a matter of course in India at high salaries to explain to the Indian cultivator how foolish his methods have been all through the centuries. It is a sad prospect—for the European element in the I.A.S.

Damocles' Sword.

The usual comparison of the elusive law against sedition or inciting communal hatred to the ever-hanging Damocles' sword is not merely a figure of speech. How near feeling its keen edge one may come at any time is once again seen in the two recent "Anand Bazar Patrika" cases. The editor was charged under Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code and some other sections. It is true that the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta acquitted him, but the Magistrate's judgment and his tortuous interpretation of the Sections show how uncertain is the law and, for that reason, a public worker's position. The Magistrate held that the editor's article was "a call to action" and that it would have been better for the editor if he had not touched "so dangerous a subject at all." The last clause may have been intended as a warning to other editors. The accused escaped because there was enough evidence to show that the call was one to action "in defence." The danger is in the interpretation that a mere "call to action" without even the suggestion of violence may come under the Sections. There is such an excess of passivity in India, that it is very usual for mumerous leaders to appeal to the people to organise themselves to abandon their passivity and to follow the fundamental principle of action preached throughout the "Bhagavat-gita." If in such "calls to action" there is neither a suggestion of violence nor reiteration of "defensive action," and if yet the man who makes the appeal is penalised, it is, indeed, a grave danger to public life. The least that is necessary in these circumstances is that the law should be made absolutely clear on these and similar points.

"Oh, My Ducats"!

Whenever even partial Prohibition is suggested to Government, they have one stereotyped objection: "Our revenue." The gross fallacy of the objection is exposed by Prof. Irving Fisher, an eminent economist, whose books are studied as texts in our Colleges. He says: "It is penny-wise and pound-foolish to argue that Prohibition destroys revenue—it simply requires a transfer of taxes from alcoholic beverages to non-alcoholic beverages and the other productions to which our energies would be transferred. The net result will obviously not be additional economic or tax-burdens, but quite the contrary. One may as well argue against a public health measure to reduce the death rate on the grounds that it would reduce inheritance taxes. To keep alcohol for revenue is as comical as Charles Lamb's description of the Chinese method of roasting a pig by burning down a house with the pig inside." But these arguments are lost upon Government. They stand upon the bond. So they get from the drinkers the pound of gold as also the pound of flesh.

Tory Attack on Trade Unionism.

Col. Jackson, the Governor-Designate of Bengal, when he attacked the growth of the political power of British Trade Unions in a recent speech, expressed the general opinion of the Conservative Party on the subject. The Tories look with great dislike on the increasing hold organised Labour in England has on the electorate and they would like to prevent it from using Trade Union funds for political purposes. A group of Tory M.P.'s, well aware that such an attempt means alienating the sympathies of a large class of working class voters, have devised instead the novel plan of prejudicing the workers against the Trade Unions by saying that their funds are mismanaged by Union officials. To this Tory attack on Trade Union finance the Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union gives in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" a crushing rejoinder. He gives figures to prove that in ninety-four associations started by the employers, "no less than ninety per cent. of their total income was spent on management and other expenses." In the case of Trade Unions the contrary was the case. The National Union of Railwaymen, for example, returned nearly two pence out of every six pence received to the members in benefits, while only another two pence went towards working expenses. By practising such economy the Trade Unions build up large reserves useful during strike days, an economy which the Tories do not like.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK

LABOUR LEADERS' ADVICE

TAKE THE FIGHT TO THE COMMONS

RUGBY, October 13.

To-day's increase in the number of miners returning to work is seven thousand and nineteen. The total number of men now producing coal is officially stated to be 224,896. Statements made yesterday at the Labour Conference by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Thomas, Railwaymen's leader and Mr. Ben Tillett, the transport workers' leader, showing that the miners can expect neither money from the other unions nor embargo on coal imports constituted a new and perhaps decisive development in the coal crisis. The miners have been told by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in effect that the only thing that the Labour Party can do now is for them to take the fight to the House of Commons, and there conduct it on a policy of nationalisation of the coal industry. It is generally considered that resumption of work will be accelerated in view of the position in which the miners now find themselves.

APPEAL TO BOTH THE PARTIES

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, speaking at the opening of the International Exhibition of Invention made an appeal to the participants in the dispute. He hoped that reason would shortly reach the minds of those concerned in the stoppage on both sides, and that those who were warring to-day would think of the effect that the war was having on the basic trades upon which the entire position of Great Britain depended. He appealed to those concerned to consider whether the time had not come to say definitely that enough fighting had taken place, that the honour on both sides had been satisfied, and that work should be resumed in all pits not merely for the well-being of the miners and their employers but for the well-being of the great mass of the community which was suffering as much as the mining industry itself. —B.O.W.

MINERS' FEDERATION LEFT IN THE LURCH.

LANCASHIRE MINERS RESUME WORK

RUGBY, Oct. 13.

Twenty thousand more men returned to work in the coal mines yesterday, and it was authoritatively stated that over 217,000 miners are now engaged in producing coal throughout Britain. The most important feature of to-day's increase was the resumption of work by over 5,000 Lancashire miners. Several hundreds more in that area have signed on for work to-day.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT.

The breakaway from the policy of the Miners' Federation in this important area is regarded as a particularly significant development, which must be taken into account when the Miners' Executive meets in London to-morrow. Small increases were also reported yesterday in other areas, in which the federation policy is well-supported namely Scotland, Northeastern counties, Yorkshire and South Wales, but, the numbers at work in these districts are still only about ten per cent. of those normally employed.

EXTREMISTS VIEW IGNORED.

The executive is meeting to-morrow, primarily to receive the districts' reports on the various proposals for intensifying the struggle, including the withdrawal of safety men, but as the extremists are alone in advocating this project, it is unlikely that any steps will be authorised to carry it out. —B. O. W.

MINERS COLLIDE WITH POLICE

LONDON, October 14.

There was further increase of seven thousand miners working yesterday, made up chiefly of four thousand in Lancashire and North Wales. The stream is so substantial in some areas that collieries are unable to absorb all the volunteers pending much necessary preliminary work. On the other hand the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation has decided to support the South Wales Resolution for the withdrawal of the safetymen.

Unemployed miners and the police came into conflict in the Wigan coal-field where four thousand men resumed on Monday. Two thousand in a threatening mood assembled near the pits and refused to disperse. The police made a baton charge and several men were slightly injured.—Reuter.

FALL FROM SEVENTEENTH STOREY

PERSIAN EX-CONSUL'S TRAGIC END

LONDON, October 14.

New York.—The Persian ex-Consul General Topkat Khan has been instantaneously killed by falling from the seventeenth storey from a window of the Yale Club opposite the Grand Central station. It is believed that he over-balanced himself.—Reuter.

London.—In Rugby Football Guy's Hospital beat Aldershot Services by 11 points to 10, and Richmond beat R. N. C. Greenwich by 21 points to 11.

London.—Lord Byng has been created Viscount on his relinquishing the Governorship of Canada.

The Scottish League Queen's Park drew with Airdrieoneans, score being three goals all.

ALL EUROPE STEEL COMBINE

RUSSIA EXCEPTED

NEGOTIATIONS BEARING FRUIT.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

Facts are emerging, which indicate that the recent informal economic negotiations throughout Europe, are bearing fruit, especially in the direction of combining the steel industries of all Europe, except Russia. It is now known that negotiations for the formation of an East European Steel Trust, composed of Czechoslovakia, Austria Hungary, and Rumania are progressing favourably. The Trust contemplates an alliance with the recently formed combine, while the Swedish steel industry is being rapidly trustified and is tentatively discussing joining the Combine. It is also expected that the report of the Anglo-German conference at Romney, when published will reveal the measure of British co-operation.

Though much depends on the formation of International Railway Trust, for which negotiations are opening in London on the 18th instant; interested optimists believe that the steel Combine will be extended to the allied industries and will form the foundation stone of economic "United States of Europe."—British Official Wireless.

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

COL. WILLEY'S IMPRESSIONS.

RUGBY, Oct. 13.

Col. Willey, ex-President of the Federation of British Industries, who was one of those taking part in the informal conversations, between the British and German industrialists, during the week-end, said, that the aim of the conference was to investigate how the general volume of world trade could be increased. Any agreements that might ultimately result, must be in the interests of commerce and lead to the down ward trend of prices. Never before had such a representative body of the British industrialists met together. If in the end the conversations led to the removing of some of the differences in Europe, in regard to the economic affairs, Col. Willey believed, that they would be of immense value in accelerating throughout the world, financial contact with the European reconstruction.—B.O.W.

BANK CASHIER SHOT.

ROBBER ESCAPES WITH CASH, WOUNDING THREE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

One policeman, one bank clerk and two civilians were shot, in course of a most daring hold up at Liverpool. A young man entered the District bank, held up the cashier with revolver and grabbed the cash. The celrk called for help, whereupon the robber fired wounding him. The Manager hearing the shot rushed out and raised an alarm. As the bandit ran down the street, the policeman gave a chase. The robber turned and fired but missed. He turned again and fired wounding the policeman. Two civilians who joined in the chase were also shot. Three injured persons including the policeman are reported to be in a very serious condition. The man was later in the day arrested in this connection.—Reuter's Special.

WAR MEMORIAL OF GUARDS

TO BE UNVEILED BY DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

RUGBY, October 13.

On Saturday the war-memorial of the Guards which has been erected on Horse Guards Parade will be unveiled by the Duke of Connaught. From the remotest parts of the country, and even from the Dominions over five-thousand men who served with the Guards during the war will gather for the ceremony. There will be on parade nearly four thousand guardsmen now serving after the ceremonw. There will be a march past down the Mall, the Duke of Connaught taking the salute. That will be a scene unparalleled since the days of the war. Just as then there will be in the column a queer conglomeration of uniform and civilian clothes.

This column which will be headed by the King's Company of the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards will be more than two miles in length. At the head of the column and immediately behind the King's Company, will be a section recalling vividly the memories of the war. From each unit will be drawn twelve men who will parade in service kit with tin helmets, khaki and knapsacks—a just vision of the guards as they were in the mud of France and Flanders. These "active service" men will be posted round the base of the memorial during the ceremony.—B.O.W

STEAMER ON FIRE

PORT SAID, Oct. 13.

The Italian Steamer Rosandra from East is off the Port with numbers four and five holds and engine room bunkers on fire. All means are being taken to extinguish it, and there is possibility of success. Numbers 4 and 6 holds are being flooded and their cargo discharged on deck. The Cargo consists chiefly of Copra, Soya Beans, Cotton, Pepper, Tea. General goods and oils.—Reuter

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

ALL DUE TO DIVIDED AUTHORITY.

"BUCHANAN HAD BEEN TOO OPTIMISTIC."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. L. W. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation scheme from December 1920 to July 1924 said that he had previous experience of the reclamation work on rivers and tidal estuaries but not actually on open sea front. Sir George Buchanan asked him to take the post at Bombay. Sir G. Mears asked whether Mr. Lewis approved of the building of sea wall to the present extent, or, whether it would have been more economical to keep the building of sea wall, just ahead of the area for immediate reclamation. Mr. Lewis said, that the whole programme had been upset by the dredger not doing work it was expected to do. The dredger had been ordered too early. Mr. Lewis agreed with Sir G. Mears' suggestion that the crucial point was, that there should be material of sufficient quantity and suitable character for the reclamation and that the character of the material to be dealt with, ought to have been ascertained before any order for dredger was placed.—Reuter.

TOO SHALLOW WATER FOR DREDGER

Replying to Sir Grimwood Mears, Mr. Lewis said, finding lack of suitable material in the harbour, they prospected the Back Bay. The water there was too shallow to float the dredger, and it was suggested that she should enter at high tide and dig her own flotation. Sir Grimwood Mears remarked that she took the whole season to do it. Asked whether he considered the dredger capable of excavating five million cubic yards in hundred and seventy working days, Mr. Lewis said, he had previous experience of Simons dredgers and had found them to turn out considerably more than the guaranteed output. He had no misgivings about the dredger until just before he left. He could not remember the figures but, if the report showed that the week after the beginning of the work, the dredger was doing only fifty per cent. of her guaranteed output, he must have known it but it was a new dredger with a new crew and full output could not be expected immediately.

Sir G. Mears said that the matter of vital importance was the breakdown of the essential machine. He asked whether Mr. Lewis had ever brought it to the notice of the Director of Development. Mr. Lewis replied that, he did not know that he did so in writing.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Lewis said, he estimated the cost of work in Bombay in 1921 at 774 lakhs compared with Sir George Buchanan's estimate of 377 lakhs in 1919. He did not remember Sir Buchanan ever complaining of the general inefficiency in carrying out the work. Sir Buchanan in the report had said that some of the work was done too well, but there was no other complaint of extravagance. Sir G. Mears asked whether Mr. Lewis had ever plainly told the Director of Development, that the dredging season of 1923-1924 was a failure, because the dredger was only doing single shift giving fifty per cent. of guaranteed output. Mr. Lewis replied that as far as he remembered he pointed out to him the results. Sir Grimwood pointed out, that instead of five million cubic yards, they got only 528 thousand. Mr. Lewis replied that he was always troubled by the quality of the material. Inquiry was adjourned.—Reuter.

LONDON, October 14.

Giving evidence before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Mr. Lewis said he thought that trouble was caused by divided authority between London and Bombay.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson suggested that the gantry costing 90,000 sterling which was built for the purpose of constructing one end of the sea wall was unnecessary and was designed by some one in London who had never seen the site.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.

Mr. Lewis said it was convenient, but they could have done without it. Mr. Lewis that he was in an unfortunate position in serving two masters, the Government of Bombay and Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, whom he regarded as engineers in charge of the work. That was a very uncomfortable arrangement and not a good one.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hopkinson, Mr. Lewis said that no provision had originally been made for the stormwater drains in the reclaimed area. He designed them in Bombay in 1922 at an estimated cost of half a million sterling.

Sir F. Hopkinson remarked that two per cent. of that or 10,000 sterling would be Meik and Buchanan's commission. Asked what they did, Mr. Lewis said he sent them drawings he had done and they sent him one later. That was all help he had. Mr. Lewis said that the two dredgers were sent out to him without any programme of what they were to do. Sir George Buchanan wrote that dredging could not start before the end of 1922. Mr. Lewis told him it would be at the end of 1923 and the later date proved correct. Replying to Sir F. Hopkinson on this matter Mr. Lewis expressed the opinion at the end of 1923 and the later date proved that Sir G. Buchanan had been too optimistic he was kept informed of the progress of work.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay attended the Poona and Kirkee Hounds Point-to-Point Races at Bhosri on Wednesday, and I was present at the Hunt Dinner at the Turf Club House, Poona, in the evening.

A garden party was given on Wednesday afternoon by Raja Dhanrajgirji in his beautiful garden at 12 Korgaon Road Poona in honour of his Highness the Chatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur.

SEQUEL TO RAPE CASE

HARROWING MURDERS IN SINDH

CULPRIT AT LARGE AFTER KILLING SIX

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 13.

A report has been received from Ubavro Taluka in the Larkana District in Upper Sind, of the murder of a Police Head Constable, one constable and 4 other men, by a person who was wanted on a charge of rape. On a report of rape by 4 persons being lodged with the Ubavro Police by a Mahomedan woman, the police proceeded to arrest the men complained against. Three of them were secured, but the fourth made good his escape. It is stated that at midnight, the fourth accused attacked the police party with a sword and gun, and he is alleged to have killed the head constable and constable on the spot and to have killed another man the same night. The culprit is reported to have killed 3 other men the following night and is still at large. The Police Superintendent with a police force, has gone to the scene of occurrence and every effort is being made to secure the man who has caused a panic in the neighbourhood.—A.P.

THE CHINESE TANGLE.

BOYCOTT RESTRICTIONS STILL MAINTAINED.

RUGBY, Oct. 13.

Latest reports from China state, that the processions held to commemorate the anniversary of the Chinese republic, which coincides with the celebrations over the Capitulation of Wuchang, passed off without interference with foreign concessions. The boycott situation in Szechuan province, which a few days ago threatened to become acute has been mitigated partly as the result of strong representations made in a conference at Chungking between the British Consular Officers and the Chinese authorities in Szechuan. British representatives there, are engaged in an effort to clear up many questions raised by the Manhsien incident of a few weeks ago.

FLUCTUATING POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The most immediate concern has been the boycott situation, and they have made it emphatically clear that while the British Government desire to continue discussions in a friendly spirit, progress is made impossible by the maintenance of boycott restrictions. The immediate result of the representations was, the provision of supplies to the British community and to the vessels in the river and the improvement in the situation at Chengtu and other centres. Whether the improvement will continue, it is impossible to foretell in the fluctuating political conditions existing.

GRADUAL TRADE RECOVERY.

It has been made clear however that the British Government are determined to secure the freedom of British lives and property from molestation in Szechuan. The authorities have undertaken, that one fruitful source of trouble, namely, boarding of British vessels by Chinese troops desiring free passage on the river shall be discontinued. On Cantonese river, since the calling off of British boycott, communications have improved between Hongkong and Canton, and gradual improvement seems apparent in the export trade and the situation generally.—B. O. W.

END OF CANTON STRIKE

TRADE BEING RESUMED

RUGBY, October 13.

According to Canton telegrams, the strike and blockade are definitely at an end and pickets have all been withdrawn. Unrestricted communication is now taking place between Canton and Hong Kong, and the Chinese are again coming in large numbers to the Foreign Concessions on Shameen Island. Other native staffs of British firms are returning to work. It is impossible as yet to estimate the degree to which trade is being resumed, and propaganda is still proceeding against it. Nevertheless silk dealers and other Chinese merchants are hopeful that normal business will be reestablished in a few days and do not anticipate difficulties.—B. O. W

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

NO TOURS TILL END OF OCTOBER

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is now quite free from fever, and though still very weak, is well on way to complete recovery. He is allowed to have rickshaw drives and short walks in the morning and evening. Unfortunately, he is unable to follow medical advice to rest in the bracing climate of Mussoorie to the end of October, and is leaving for Allahabad on the 17th to attend to urgent business in connection with ensuing elections which must be disposed of within the next few days. He has, however, informed the Associated Press that he has no intention of undertaking any tours till late in October.—A. P.

COMING ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS WILL NEVER SINK

SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

MADRAS, October 14.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee has issued the following press note:—"Apropos the appeal to the Mahomedan electorates of the Madras Presidency issued over the signatures of prominent All-India Muslim leaders, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who approves of the same, adds the following note thereto: —We Muslims should not desert the one great national movement which has stood firmly for Hindu-Muslim unity in spite of the backsliding of some eminent, but weak, Congress leaders. The country will never forgive them for this treachery. Those who are brave never leave the sinking ship, and, God willing, the Indian National Congress will never sink." —A. P.

LALAJI THEN AND NOW.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, October 11.

On the evening of the 10th instant Swami Satyadev addressed a monster meeting. He invited the audience to put questions. In the course of his reply, he traced out the history of the Independent Congress party nomenclature and said that Mr. Raghvendra Rao who had originally given this name to the band of rebels under him had confessed that the popularity of the congress necessitated its use for catching votes. Repudiating the charge that Swarajists had neglected Hindu interests, Swamiji said that Hindus will not be able to protect their interests unless they devote their time to Sangathan exclusively without meddling with election.

After answering some questions, he began his speech thus. "In my childhood I have wandered through the streets of Lahore humming religious songs. Then came a turning point in the life. I came across Lalaji's book on Mazini Lalaji' introduction to that book is a wonderful piece. It revolutioned my whole life. I went to America and returned. Steeled for all hardships that I may have to undergo in the fight for India's freedom. It breaks my heart to note to-day that the author of that inspiring introduction is so completely metamorphosed. I am grieved that Punjab differences have been magnified into an all-India question. You should get hold of these leaders and compel them to stop this fratricidal war. Tell them that they must find a way out. Let us not make a ridiculous attempt of fighting the bureaucracy under the tattered banner of disunity. Instead let us rally the Sangathan. But I believe real Hindu Sangathan is the removal of untouchability and reconstruction of society on principles of equality. I say down with Maulanas and Purohits. I interpret the Hindu Sangathan in those terms. Let there be an equitable division of work. Let the Hindu Sabha do sangathan work leaving the political work to be done by the Congress.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

Supporting the candidature of Lala Duni Chand, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee opposed by the Hindu Sabha nominee, Mr. Bakshi Tekchand, Swamiji said "It is scandalous that he should have been opposed. To his credit stands long unstinted selfless service of thirty years. His sacrifice is tremendous. That he has been returned unopposed continuously for the last 22 years to the Municipal Board is proof positive of the universal respect in which he is held. But personal jealousies have gone to this length that a man of sterling worth and spotless character like him is also hounded, I appeal to you fervently to stand by the congress. The cuntry is passing through a crisis The time will come when leaders will once again come tgether. Why should you countrymen fly at one another's throat. Don't be led away by passions and prejudices. Keep a balanced mind and act discreetly. Do all you can to support the congress, and keep its standard flying high. All should rally round the Congress flag which is the emblem for liberty, and we must all learn to die for it.

"WON'T LISTEN TO ABHYANKAR".

SCENES AT WARDHA MEETING.

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

The Wardha correspondent of the "Hitvada" says that a large meeting was convened by the Swarajists at Wardha to express Congress views. The printed handbills stated that Seth Chiranjilal would preside and that Mr. Abhyankar and four others would speak. The correspondent states that at the beginning, the Responsivists opposed Seth Chiranjilal's presiding as already settled, and advanced the plea that the meeting being one of a public nature, the public had a right to elect their own president and voted Mr. Manoharpant Deshpande to the chair, though Seth Chiranjilal promised to allow all to state their views.

The conveners of the meeting then removed the lamps and other articles to the Gandhi Chowk and a private place. All the people assembled went to the Gandhi Chowk but the same state of things prevailed there till four in the morning and the meeting proved abortive. The Circle Inspector of Police sent for the City Magistrate who tried to bring about a compromise

(Continued on next page.)

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S SPEECH AT AGRA.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY AN ANOMALY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Oct. 13.

Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena and Satyamurti, addressed a public meeting in Nayaganj, Agra on the 11th instant. The former dealt at length on the Malviya-Nehru compromise controversy, and strongly criticised Paudit Malaviya's love of secrecy and camouflage. Mr. Satyamurti, speaking in English said, that the one difference between Indians and other people is unlike other people Indian's are willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. India was marching towards freedom and the Liberals seemed to be dead as a party, after the last elections, but a luck star has arisen for Great Britain in the shape of the independent Congress Party. This party is too eager to devour the crumbs that fall from the John Bull's table.

Referring to Lalaji's recent speech, he said Lalaji had not met any point of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

He and Malviyaji were practising fraud in elections, by calling their party Congress party. Can members of a party rebel against the party and still continue to call themselves Independent?

"The Independent Party includes four different schools of thought in it. Lalaji is against acceptance of offices and still supports candidates who are going to accept them. If our leaders were to accept Ministerships, the fight for Swaraj will be gone. Continuing he said, that if Lalaji's argument about separating the Punjab is to be accepted, then Indian National Congress will have to close its shop and there would be 33 crore Congresses of thirty three crore people. There is nothing wrong with Lalaji himself. We should rather be wrong with Sinfeiners, Egyptians and Bolshevists and obtain our freedom, than be right with the Liberals. In the end he appealed to the audience to vote for the Congress candidates.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA AT JALGAON.

INVOKING COMMUNAL VOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, Oct. 11.

There is going to be a keen competition between the Congress candidate and the Responsivist candidate Mr. Pataskar who is not much known to the public Almost all the local pleaders, including members of the moderate party are seen working for him. It is also rumoured that some Government Officers are indirectly helping him. The Congress candidate Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand Shet is touring all over the district delivering lectures. He is enthusiastically promised help at every place, and the Responsivists seeing no support for their candidate are seeking votes on the Brahmin community votes. They once condemned the Non-Brahmans for their communal policy but they are themselves now seen invoking the same communal spirit. The Congress workers are vigorously working in the District, as they feel that the Congress prestige is at stake There are good hopes for the Congress candidate. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is requested to come down to this District. Pt. Motilal Nerhu is expected in the last week of this month.

PUNJAB NOMINATIONS.

LAHORE, Oct 13.

The dates on which the nomination papers of candidates for the Punjab Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly will be received by the Returning Officers concerned has been fixed from the 27th of October to the 5th of November, both days inclusive. Polling for the election of members in the general constituencies, will be held between the 23rd and 30th of November according to local conditions in each district.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA ELECTION PARTY' TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGAMNER, Oct. 12.

With the members of the Maharashtra Election Propaganda Party, Mr. S. M. Paranjpe visited Newase Belapur and Kopergaon. Everywhere, the party was enthusiastically welcomed and meetings were largely attended. At Newase Mr. Firodia, Congress candidate and a leading pleader of the district joined the party. He, in a short speech warned the public against the evil of communalism. Mr. Paranjpe, leader of the party, in his eloquent speech told the audience that without the Congress, there was no other way left open in the present circumstances to fight the battle of Swaraj, and hence the necessity to stand by the Congress.

On their way to Kopergaon, the party halted at Belapur and in the evening in a crowded meeting Mr. Paranjpe repeated the message of the Congress and appealed to the public to support Congress candidates. After Belapur, the party motored to Kopergaon were Mr. Paranjpe addressed a big meeting.

REVIVE VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

SUGGESTION TO ROYAL COMMISSION

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Chairman asked whether in view, of the importance of the cattle problem witness was satisfied with the soundness of the present arrangement. Dr. Clouston said he was, but the difficulty had been that funds had not been found to give effect to their recommendations. For instance cattle experts had not been appointed in the provinces.

Question:—Will the lessening of the incidence of disease prove an important factor?

Answer:—Not very important. Cattle can be simultaneously inoculated and made immune from rinderpest trouble.

Question:—But is the administration of inoculation satisfactory?

Answer:—we have not got sufficient staff.

Question:—Does not this fear, that the disease might wipe off the whole herd, prevent people from mproving the breed and investing money in it?

Answer:—Not altogether as immunity can be had.

IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT GROWING

Touching supplementary industries, the Chairman asked, whether fruit growing which the witness had suggested would turn out into an important occupation? Witness held it would be a good investment as their experience in N.W.F. had shown. The Chairman next asked whether the producer was getting his fair share of the things of the world. Witness said he did not, because, farming being an industry of small units, the producer of raw material did not combine and was at the mercy of highly organised purchasers.

Chairman:—You agree it is no use larger producers combining if smaller cultivators could not be organized, because, the market would be influenced by the produce of the small cultivator on sale.

Answer:—The Government can establish markets as has been done in Berar in respect of cotton crop.

Chairman:—Do you think the fact that the producer does not get his fair share tends to the depopulation of rural areas?

Answer:—I don't think there is a general drift towards towns. It is the educated men who do not like agriculture and drift to the town. I don't think it is due to economic causes.

REFORMS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Chairman turned to another topic and asked whether the Reforms had quickened interest in agriculture matters. Dr. Clouston said no. Only in the last 4 or 5 months, interest had been taken in the industry.

The Chairman:—Then you are paying the Commission a compliment for bringing about this change (laughter). Witness: Yes, it is also due to the Viceroy's interest in agriculture. Lack of interest in the councils is due to the absence of real representatives of the cultivators. On the question of the welfare of the rural population, the witness told the Chairman, that he considered it advisable to strengthen the village panchayats. It would be a very wise endeavour to resuscitate this indigenous village organization.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

The Chairman said statistics showed that the population of India had risen correspondingly with the increase in the produce of the land. The witness said that it had retarded the raising of the standard of living. The remedy was birth control, and the spread of education was likely to help them. The Chairman asked why the minor administrations under the direct control of the Central Government were more backward in the agricultural development than the provinces. Dr. Clouston explained that they had to work through the political department and also that funds were not available.

Questionaed further the witness said that the result of the research work in other countries were obtained by subscribing to publications. The Chairman next emphasised the need for a Department of Agricultural Economy at Pusa without which agricultural progress was not fully assured. The witness thought this fell within the scope of the province more appropriately. The Chairman suggested the establishment of factories in rural areas to relieve the congestion in industrial areas, and provide supplementary labour to surplus population. The witness agreed and added that a good many of such factories had been already established. He also agreed with the Chairman about exploring hydro-electric possibilities.

Dr. Hyder next examined the witness, who explained that his complaint regarding the lack of co-ordination would be met if an advisory council to the Board of Agriculture was appointed and it went into various problems and appointed 'ad hoc' committee like the Central Cotton Committee for important crops like wheat, sugar and tobacco. These committees would prove as useful and successful as the cotton committee.

Question:— How did the result of the research work at Pussa filter down to the small cultivator?

Witness:—The seeds, for instance, are sent to the experimental farms and co-operative headquarters and through these and the bigger landlord they go to the smaller cultivator.

As regards Pusa, Dr. Hyder felt, that the prejudice against it was due to the fact that while conducting research it did not keep in view the business aspect of it and that agricultural economy should be kept in the forefront.

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL BODIES.

Sir Thomas Middleton next asked, whether the witness was suggesting by his scheme, a permanent structure under which the Government of India would be responsible for research and the financing of the research, for all time and the Provincial Governments be left mainly with the duty of agricultural education. Witness explained that the Provinces would be supplemented by the central body. The Government of India would have its own stations in various parts of the country to test various crops and investigate problems connected with them. The Government of India could always give funds to provinces who were really better able to do any particular work.

Examined by Sir Ganga Ram, Dr. Clouston said, his idea of the Board of Agriculturel was that it should have power to employ its own staff and spend funds at its disposal. He would require a crore of rupees annually from the Central budget for the central research, and supplementing Provincial research. Duplication and overlapping of work was in some cases beneficial, but what was needed was co-ordination. Witness agreed with Sir Ganga Ram regarding the value of the proverbs in a particular area, but he did not think these should be included in the syllabus of elementary schools.

INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Sir Ganga Ram said, co-operative societies had worked for twenty years and yet, 90 per cent of money lending was still done by the village money lender, because he was more accommodating and less rigid than the co-operative bank. Therefore indigenous banking system should be encouraged. Witness agreed with this point of view. As regards pressure of the population on the soil, the witness thought it was worst in Bengal and Behar. He did not agree with Sir Ganga Ram that fragmentation of land should be prohibited by law, because the real remedy was supplementary work for the villager. He was in favour of survey of the soil all over the country, but this was not very vital and could wait till they had sufficient staff and funds. The witness while in favour of tube wells on a co-operative basis opposed their introduction by complusion. He would impose export duty on bones to help the production of manures in the country.

Finally witness told Sir Ganga Ram that the villager was generally satisfied with a low standard of living. It was only if well-to-do people took up a rural residence that the standard would improve.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION.

Questioned by Sir Henry Lawrence, the witness said that in recent years nine to ten lakhs had been placed annually by the Central Government at the disposal of the Imperial Department and the had been prevented from expanding. If the Provincial budgets were included, they were spending 82 lakhs all over India for Agriculture.

Sir Henry: You want progressively to reach one crore. Would the Provinces also go up in similar proportion?

Witness: No. We will make grants to the Provinces for research work."

Q. Then you want to centralise the work more than at present? Yes.

Q. Will that interfere with the devolution to the Provinces of autonomy?

A.: I don't think any alteration in the present constitution will be involved.

Q.: Research is shown by the Devolution Rules as a provincial subject.

A. We also do research work in the Central. There is no hard and fast distinction.

Q. Have you discussed the position with any minister?

A. I have talked over with some Directors of Agriculture who saw no difficulty in my scheme. I have also talked over to a minister informally.

Asked to give instances of lack of co-ordination, witness said the simple fact that the Central Government were no longer responsible for the working of the Agricultural Department in the Provinces. There was actual friction in respect, for instance, of the investigation of a disease at Maktesar Institute, which a Province did not encourage. At present they did not know what was happening in the Provinces. Asked why this was 80, witness explained that on the one hand, Provincial officers would not be paid travelling expenses to attend any joint conference and on the other hand they did not invite Imperial officers, because, they feared the Province might be called upon to pay the expense of the tour.

SUGAR CULTIVATION.

The next question of Sir Henry Lawrence was whether imported sugar was damaging the cultivation of sugar in this country. Dr. Clouston thought the present high custom duty was enough. Factory produced sugar in India was only 3 per cent. of the total consumption.

CATTLE BREEDING.

Replying to the Raja of Paralakimedi the witness said, that cross-breeding would suit best the urban area, where a large quantity of milk was wanted, whole selecton should be resorted to in rural areas. It was true that the cross-breed was more liable to disease but there should be only one cross-breeding and immunity could be had by inoculation. Crossing of breed between Indian and British cattle had been successful.

Mr. Calvert asked whether witness would suggest restriction against admission of non-agriculturist students entering agricultural colleges —Not till their supply is enough.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Mr. Calvert referring to the suggested rural bias in education asked, whether this education would be elementary and not vocational training. Witness said it would not be vocational as regards consolidation of holdings. He agreed with Mr. Calvert that where soil was uniform this might be tried but not otherwise. Witness was asked to explain what he meant by Government encouraging taccavi loans for enbankment and lending of free services of a special engineer. Government even now gave taccavi loans. Dr. Clouston said at present only limited funds were available for taccavi purposes.. As regards implements, witness explained that he wanted Government to pay bonus to firms which evolved implements suited to Indian conditions, for otherwise other firm merely copied them, and tried to undersell the original manufacturing firm. Mr. Calvert stated that the cattle breeding in the Punjab was in charge of veterinary men. Why press for its being under the Director of Agriculture? Witness replied that this was due in the Punjab to the fact that the Veterinary Department existed before the Agricultural Department was formed, but officers of the Agricultural Service were better qualified to look afer cattle-breeding than veterinary experts. The witness did not think that co-operative cattle breeding societies should take over the whole business as the owners of the cattle took greater personal interest in cattle-breeding than others.

WAY TO EXPEDITE INDIANISATION

SIMLA, October 14.

The Linlithgow Commission concluded this morning, the examination of Dr. Clouston and next heard the views of Mr. Richey, Educational Commissioner.

Mr. Kamat asked what steps were taken to see that Pusa was in touch with Provincial activity and vice-versa

Witness replied tha the annual reports showed their respective work.

Mr. Kamat said, that the witness had on the one hand complained that members of the Legislature had not taken interest in agriculture and on the other hand, had opined that retirements on proportionate pension were due to the criticism of the officers who did not tolerate it, as emanating from persons who knew nothing of their science. How to reconcile both?

Dr. Clouston said, destructive criticism offered during the budget discussion was annoying, while the members showed no interest in constructive schemes for agricultural development. That was his experience of the C. P. Council at any rate.

VIEWS ON INDIANISATION

Asked to explain his view regarding indianisation, Dr. Clouston said that his personal view was opposed to the absolute stoppage of European recruitment, in respect of the Imperial Department. Particularly, in the field of research, and teaching work, best men should be obtained whether from India, or from abroad. If competent Indians were available, they should be given preference. He admitted that the Indian had genius and aptitude for research, but not enough number of them was yet available. In the Imperial Department, only very best scientists should be engaged for research and teaching work. To that extent, the policy of absolute Indianisation should be modified.

Mr. Kamat drew his attention to the Lee Commission's recommendation laying down the goal of complete Indianisation in this Department. How would witness advocate reaching that goal as quickly as possible?

Dr. Clouston accepted the goal and maintained that the best way to expedite Indianisation was on the one had to send out Indians to foreign countries for training and on the other, to employ foreign scientists for teaching and research in India, so that Indian students under them may also get necessary training. This simultaneous process would expedite Indianisation on a sound basis.—A. P.

Mr. Richey replying to the Chairman declared, that the spread of literacy was limited because of financial difficulties.

IRRIGATION BOARD.

Mr. Sangster also emphasised the importance of having an Irrigation Board to advise the Government of India, so that Provincial projects be not held up for want of efficient technical advice. He favoured some measure of centralisation, particularly in regard to research. He complained that agricultural development in the Punjab was being retarded by Bombay Government's opposition to all new irrigation schemes in the Punjab. He held that even if Bombay took all the water it wanted, there was enough water for the purposes of the Punjab but Bombay Government was silent and would not give its reasons for the opposition. (Laughter.)

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP ACCOUNTS

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai will move at the next meeting of the Standing Committee: "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Sixth Presidency Magistrate's remarks published in the 'Times of India' of the 14th instant concerning the criminal proceedings taken against the head clerk of the Workshops, and he be requested to report whether the accounts maintained in the Workshops are so unsatisfactory as they are described to be, and if so what steps he proposes to take for putting them in order."

COMING ELECTIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

but some of those present kept shouting "We won't listen to Abhyankar nor go home." The correspondent further states that a meeting is to be held again at Gandhi Chowk to carry out the programme, intended as most of the people appear to be against the Responsivists.—A.P.

SWARAJIST'S SUCCESS ANTICIPATED.

ELECTIONS IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD SIND, Oct 11.

It is confidently expected that out of the three non-Mahomedan seats in Bombay Council and one seat in the Assembly alloted to Sind, the Swarajist candidates will surely head the polls and capture all these seats at the forthcoming elections. The position of non-Swarajist candidates is from all accounts hopeless. Even such a veteran legislator and Congressman as Mr. Harachandrai Vishendas is learning at this late hour the invulnerability of his Congresswalla opponent for the Assembly seat.

MR. DUMASI'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—With reference to a Parsi's letter in to-day's issue of your paper re: Mr. Dumasia and the Legislative Assembly, may I suggest him to request the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha to put the questions suggested by him to Mr. Dumasia officially and ask for a categorical reply from him so that the voters may be sure of the views of Mr. Dumasia on the questions so vital to the motherland.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

R. K. S.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

SETH GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL'S CANDIDATURE.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Purushotamdas Thakordas, Manhohandas Ramji, Manilal Gokalbhai, K. R. P. Shroff Gorakhram Ganpatray, Gobindram Lohia, H. S. Mitha, Mathuradass Canjee Matani, Gulabchand Devchand, Maganlal Parbhudas, S. R. Machave, L. G. Mahajani, Rameshwar Das Birla, Bansilal Abirchand, Anandilal Patdar have addressed the following to the voters of A, C and D wards in their personal capacity.

We are glad to learn of the candidature of Sheth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal from your Wards for the Council. We are aware of the several activities of Sheth Govindlal in various direction till now in the best interests of the people and we are confident that if he is returned to the Bombay Legislative Council, he will justify the trust reposed in him by you.

The city of Bombay is pre-eminently a commercial centre and plays an important part in marketing the big crops of India which are exported. To that extent the prime duty of Bombay city is to zealously watch the interests of the agriculturists of India. The prosperity of the City depends on organised and flourishing commerce and cotton spinning and weaving industry. It is therefore in the fitness of things that some of the representatives of this city should be businessmen. It is hardly necesssary to point out that Sheth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal being a businessman possesses the knowledge of the needs and requirements of the commercial community. When a capable person like him from amongst the business community is coming forth to serve in the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of this constituency he should be afforded the opportunity of service which he is seeking.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

TO-DAY, 6 . M . IN FORT.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall near the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna will preside. Messrs. H. P. Mody, K. Natarajan, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and M. C. Chagla will address the meeting on the "Coming Elections."

TOMORROW, 6-15 P.M AT GIRGAON

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-morrow (Saturday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside. The Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Messrs. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, Mavji Govindji and Kanji Dwarkadas, will address the meeting.

TO-MORROW 8-30 A.M. AT GHATKOPER.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkoper under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) in Seth Mutji Jetha's Wadi, (near Railway Bridge, Bazar) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Girjashankar B. Trivedi and others will speak on "Council Election."

RESPONSIVIST'S MEETING CANCELLED.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the public meeting at Goregaonkar Building, Girgaum, announced for to-day (Friday) is cancelled. The meeting will be held sometime next week.

Mr. M. S. Aney has decided to stand as a Responsive Party candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly. As far as is known, no other party intends, to contest the Assembly seat in Berar.—A. P.

Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Damodhardas, one of the candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council for Poona City has agreed at the request of many friends to stand as a Congress candidate. Brisk canvassing is proceeding both for him and for Dr. Lohokhare, the Responsivist candidate.—A. P.

JOURNALISM AND ITS ABUSE

(Continued from page 6.)

dignity and differentiate. They can, if they so choose, occasionally interpose, advise and admonish. The worst of it is that in these days any Tom, Jack or Harry who can indite the first person plural 'we' calls himself an editor. From the moment he appears before a magistrate for the oath he swells into unusual importance and finds himself suddenly great. The sitting Magistrate has hardly time to look into his antecedents and the law does not demand that he should pry into them.

Contributors Galore.

'Like masters like servants' is an old adage which applies to editors and contributors alike. The editors welcome all scribblers who have any pretension to penmanship so long as he has not to pay them. The value of the contributions is in proportion to those of the columns which in the absence of better nutrion are fed with long and tiresome accounts of theosophical doings occult, spiritualism, orthodox jabbering and unexalting pulpit preaching and paradoxes. It is not an unfrequent sight to see an editor taking down by the leg and pulling to pieces a contributor whose contribution has been held up to the mirror as a pattern of penmanship on another page of the same issue. The contributor has no conscience and no reputation to stake. He knows the editor and the editor knows him so they tittle—tattle and waddle ill there is a quarrel.

When contributions are wanting editors manufacture correspondence and take up their own briefs under suitable pseudonyms. It is these very editors that are so chary of their own popularity and prestige and strive hard week in and week out for their maintenance and upkeep. They swell and swell until the bubble breaks. 'A' tells 'B' that he is the pioneer and prime mover in all things eternal and 'B' tells 'A' that it is he that is the paragon of all virtues and the paramount power. 'B' tells 'A' that it was he and his predecessors that introduced such and such a highly beneficial communal measure and 'A' tells 'B' that it was he that did it and that his standard of articles and stories and moral tone and tenor are always in the front and foremost row. These nota-bene editors are adepts in the formation of footnotes which are intended to act as a curb on contending correspondents. Editors of this type would do well to use this very curb as a restraint on their own tongues when they threaten to run away with them and their wisdom.

Continued from Column 6.)

tion, but, said the Commissioner, all the figures and papers were before the Corporation already. He had asked Dr. Viegas what further information he wanted, and that question had not been answered yet. Dr. Viegas' attitude was consistent and he was always opposed to the scheme like the Port Trust. If they wanted detailed estimates, at the rate of one per cent. it would cost them 125 thousands. But before asking for further information, he requested them to consider whether they had not got in their possession all the necessary information.

DETAILED PLANS NECESSARY.

Mr. B. T. Desai supporting said the scheme was of such colossal proportions that they must have all the detailed information before arriving at any decision. The Commissioner had told them that it would cost them a great deal to get detailed plans, but in a scheme of such a magnitude the Corporation would have to incur such expenditure to safeguard their interests. Unless they had the fullest information in the matter they would be landed into a huge financial loss, said Mr. Desai.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved that the matter be referred to a Committee of the whole house, as the question was very important and required to be discussed fully in consultation with their experts.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Dr. Viegas said the outfall at Love Grove was already sanctioned by the Corporation, but the question had been shelved by the Commissioner. Best experts like Sir John Barry, Mr. Santo Crimp and others had told them that if the outfall was carried 4,000 feet further into the sea the bad smell would altogether disappear. Mr. Davis had spoken of Clyde and Glasgow, but he asked what they had to do with Bombay, for Bombay was not Glasgow. (Laughter.) Bombay was in the Indian Ocean and the latter could absorb and purify the sewage of a hundred Bombays!

The motion was then put to vote and was declared carried by 27 for and 22 against. A poll was demanded with the result that 37 voted for and 21 against. The motion was thus adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

DR. VIEGAS' MOTION PASSED.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, discussion was continued on Dr. A. G. Viegas' motion: That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Drainage Committee and the Corporation plans and estimates for the disposal of the sewage of the northern portion of the Island at Love Grove and also the annual recurring cost of the two schemes, viz., (1) the sanctioned scheme for the disposal of the sewage effluent at Kurla Creek with the purification works at Antop Hill and (2) the alternative scheme at Love Grove.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the matter be referred to the Drainage Committee with a request to consider whether it was desirable to ask for plans and estimates.

Dr. M. N. Balsara seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was surprised at the opposition to the motion. They must be very careful in accepting the advice of experts, he said, as the experts had differed and had given their opinion on both sides. The Corporation had to give the fullest attention to the whole question before launching on the scheme, otherwise they would be faced with enormous expenditure. If the sewage were not purified to the point required by the Port Trust then the latter had the power to stop the whole thing, even after they had spent crores of rupees. He appealed to the new members to go into the fullest details of the scheme before deciding on the matter definitely. They must remember that both Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Neilson had supported the proposition and they differed from the expert advice. Therefore, he was for the proposition of Dr. Viegas.

A RISKY SCHEME.

Sir V. A. Dabholker supported the proposition as he did not want them to take any risk without going further into the whole question. But he feared they were being too much guided by the experts whom they had consulted. They knew what was the fate of the Back Bay scheme where experts were consulted! If this scheme went wrong the Corporation would be held responsible for the mistake and would have to suffer for it. This was a pet scheme of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Mackison, but the Corporation would be blamed if it failed. For some time past in the Corporation doctors had sat in judgment on the expert advice of engineers. Dr. Mistry had the other day called Unani and Ayurvedic doctors as quacks, and in this case he would call Dr. Mistry a quack before these expert engineers (laughter) like Messrs. Neilson and Arbuthnot. They had to remember that there were salt pans near the site, and who was going to compensate the owners there if the salt got contaminated for the Corporation would go bankrupt if they tried to do so. Mr. Clayton had talked of making a large profit out of the manure manufactured, but the question was whether there would be a demand for it as Indian farmers had a great deal of prejudice against anything which had to do with night-soil. He strongly supported the proposition.

SEWAGE SCHEME AT GLASGOW.

Mr. H. J. Davis said there was nothing wrong in the scheme before them. At Glasgow they had a similar scheme for the purification of the sewage and for throwing the water into the river Clyde. Instead of fouling the water in the Clyde, they had by this means made it cleaner and purer. He scoffed at the bogey raised by the opponents of the scheme and said there was no substance in it.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supporting the proposition said while he was opposed to reopening a question which had already been decided upon, in this case Dr. Viegas had, either by design or accident, struck the right note. The speaker thought that the fullest information should be given them before they arrived at a final decision. Mr. Tairsee looked at the question purely from a financial point of view and he did not like the Corporation to spend over Rs. 12 lakhs per year in purifying the sewage. They must have further information on the point. The second point was were the Corporation going to purchase the electric power from Tatas or from the Tramway Company, for that would make a great deal of difference in the expense. His third point was that if the scheme should go wrong Mr. Clayton would merely say: "Please read what I have written." (Laughter.) Mr. Tairsee asked them to look at the Back Bay scheme before deciding on the question definitely.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said Dr. Viegas had already made up his mind to stick to the Love Grove scheme at any cost and he was now trying to get a reversal of the decision arrived at by the Corporation. The speaker was not an expert himself; he was a lawyer before, but not now. (Laughter.) But with all the respect for the opinions of Mr. Neilson and Mr. Arbuthnot, he could not think that the bad smell was due to the storm water drain. He had been living on the Pedder Road for the last 25 years and the smell was very much less now than it was in 1901. Formerly it was impossible to take a drive on that side, but now things had much improved. Expert engineers had told them that while the Love Grove outfall might minimise the foul smell, it would never do away with the bad odour altogether. He opposed the motion.

The Commissioner said he was not prejudiced one way or the other, but he wanted to know whether there was a finality to the question or not. The whole question had been first considered by experts, then by a Committee, and then by the Corporation, and was that decision final or not, he asked. They were told that the intention of the mover was merely to get more informa-

(Continued in Column 5.)

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

TWO SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

By Scott Mearing

THE INSTITUTE FOR RED PROFESSORS.

More interesting, in many ways, than any of the other higher technical schools that I saw in the Soviet Union was the Institute for Red Professors, in Moscow. In this school the university teachers of economics, philosophy and political science receive their training. It corresponds to a graduate school in an American university.

Each student who is a candidate for admission to this school presents a thesis on some problem in social sienece or philosphy. This year some of the topic were: "Marx and Ricardo;" "American-English Diplomatic Relations;" "Influence of Foreign Capital in Russia," and the like. If the thesis is accepted the student is permitted to take four examinations: political economy, philosophy, history of the West, and Russian history. These examinations successfully passed, and the student is ready for his three years' course in the school.

When I reached this school, the Secretary, Maria Dodonova, asked me to take a seat. In a few moments a young man came in. She introduced him as the Chairman of the Students' Pedagogical Committee. "He will answer your questions," said she.

We three sat together, I asking the student answering, and occasionally referring to the Secretary for details. Students are generally members of the Communist Party, he told me. All are expected to have two foreign languages.

Work in this school is divided into six groups: political economy, philosophy, Russian history, history of the West, jurisprudence, and co-operation. Students pick the groups in which they wish to work, and are expected to do two pieces of research per year during the first two years. In the third year they prepare a thesis which is published.

All work is done in seminars. There are twelve such seminars in the first year class, twelve in the second year class, and six in the third year class. Each seminar has the right to select its own teacher. This teacher may or may not be on the regular faculty. This year one student seminar wished to study the Social Democratic Party of Germany. There was no member of the regular faculty who was an authority on this subject, so the students called in a man from outside the school. In such cases, the administrative board of the school must pass the qualifications of the desired teacher

Seminars are small. Themes are typed and distributed in advance of the session at Which they ae to be presented. All are specialised and technical. For example, a student who decides to work in the economics group, must cover during his first year the theory of wealth and distribution, and the history of political economy; during his second year, money and credit and markets and crises. A thesis theme must be selected for his third years' work.

Each year about 30 per cent of the graduating class is picked by the student organisations, confirmed by the school administration, and sent for a year of study in some western country. During this year, all expenses are paid by the school. All students, during their residence in the school, receive 130 roubles per month.

Each student is therefore in the pay of the school. During his school course as a part of his work, he must: (1) Teach workers in a factory for at least four hours per week during the whole three years. This keeps him in touch with the labour movement. (2) Teach, during his first year, not less than six hours per week in some elementary school, factory school or "rabfac." This provides his training in pedagogy. (3) The second and third years he must teach in higher schools and universities. This gives him his contact with the higher educational work of the Republic.

All students belong, of course, to the Education Workers' Union. They are also organised administratively and pedagogically. Each of the thirty seminars has a secretary, and these secretaries, with one of their number selected as chairman, make up the student administrative body of the school. Students in each of the six general courses (political economy, Russian history, etc.) select a decan The six decans, with one of their number selected as chairman, make up the student pedagogical body of the school.

All course out lines and proposals go first to this student pedagogical body. If they are acceptable, they are passed on to the school administrative body for approval. Pedagogical proposals from faculty members or students must first secure the endorsement of this body, however. The school administrative committee consists of the director, the secretary, three teachers and two students (the chairman of the administrative and pedagogical student committees.)

You may easily believe that a person familiar with the organisation of graduate schools in American universities would open his eyes in wonder at such an institution. The matter is easily explainable-however. First, the whole Soviet educational system is on a foundation of administrative and pedagogical self-government. Second, some of the strongest of the younger men are taking technical work in these higher institutions, and it is their wish that they should learn to carry responsibility. The man who had been relating these facts to me in such careful detail was perhaps thirty years of age. He was chairman of the student pedagogical group, and he knew his business thoroughly

"Tell me," I asked, "how you got into this institution."

"From the army," said he. "Eighty per cent. of the students now in the school were in the army during the Civil War."

"How did you get into the army?"

"I was a student of history when the war broke out. After the Revolution, for three years, I was a politica representative of the Communist Party in the army. Then the Civil War came, and I went into active service."

"How did you come to leave the army?" I asked.

"My interests do not lie in the field of military operations,' he replied. "As soon as the Civil War was over I got leave of absence and came here."

"What was your position in the army?"

"A commandant," he answered. That term is used for all Soviet officers above the rank of colonel.

"How many men did you command?"-"Thirty-six thousand," he said quite simply.

"Then you were a Brigadier-general or something of the sort."

"I do not know," he said. "We do not have those distinctions in the Red Army."

"And now you are studying to be a teacher of economics?"

"Exactly. That is where my real interest lies."

He shook hands and went about his business. I took my leave of the secretary, and came away realising that when Brigadier-generals are students in pedagogical institutions the standars of instutional life may well be raised.

II.—THE "RABFACS."

Rabfacs are higher technical schools designed to take care of students who come directly from the factory and who have had no adequate educational preparation for higher technical work. They were created to meet an emergency. They will probably disappear as the emergency passes.

Students in rabfacs are mature people. All of them have worked for their living. Many rabfacs refuse to accept students who have not done at least three years of work in industry.

Rabfacs operate on varying bases. In some of them the students do all of their school work by day. In others, the students continue on their jobs by day and attend rabfac classes in the late afternoon and evening. Some of the rabfacs combine both of these plans by having the tudents attend evening classes for a part of the course and day classes for the remainder.

Whatever the method of school organisation the purpose of the rabfac is the same—to take men and women directly from the factories and give them a technical training. Trade unions pick these people, and in many cases support them during their school course.

The student who showed me through the Rabfac at Vladijavkaz had spent several years in the United States as a land and timber worker. Now he was studying forestry in the Vladikavkaz Rabfac.

'I did my best in the United States," said he, "but I could never get a chance. Every time I got a little money saved up I lost my job, so nothing ever came of my plans to get an education. Besides, I was an agitator, and that made it hard. After the Russian Revolution they deported me. There was nothing for me to do but to come back here."

'Do you still agitate here?" I asked him.

"Every summer," said he "I go from village to village and tell the peasants about the new life that is ahead of them if they will just take hold and create it. And here the Union backs me up. They made it possible for me to come to the Rabfac. A chap cannot do this kind of thing for himself very well. It goes much better when he is backed by an organisation."

We went to the door of one of the class rooms. Immediately a student from the class came out and asked us what we wanted.

We told him, and then I asked: "Why did you get up and come out when we opened the door?"

"I am the chairman of the class committee," said he. "It is our business to see that things go right in the class."

Each class had such an organisation. It was the disciplinary and administrative unit of the student life in the Rabfac.

This Rabfac was a day school. Students came to it from the surrounding towns and from the countryside. It was located in an old newspaper office that had been partly converted for school purposes. There were 150 students, divided into four main subject groups. on the Dalton Plan. In pedagogy there were four classes, in agriculture, four classes, in technology one class and in biology, one class. Three-quarters of these students were men; one quarter, women. Those who were not sent by trade unions were sent by village Soviets or councils. All spent from three to four years in the school.

Student organisations provided living, quarters. The students lived in small groups of from three to six.

School administration was carried on by an executive committee consisting of the director of the school one representative of the students and one representative of the faculty. The larger school committee consisted of the director, six teachers, six students, and six representatives of the local trade unions and political organisations.

There were nine rabfacs in the North Caucasus. Seven were day schools and two were evening schools. In Baku there were five—a central school in the city and four in the surrounding country. The central school was particularly well housed. Four rabfacs in Tiflis were conducted in four different languages to meet the needs of the Turkish, Armenian, Georgian and Russian workers.

The rabfac which I visited in Rostov was a large day school with 680 students There was a night rabfac in the same building with a student body of 180. A quarter of the day students and a fifth of the evening students were women. Ninety per cent of these students were supporte. in whole or in part by the unions that had sent them

All work in the Rostov Rabfac was organised on the laboratory plan. I saw some excellent class work and some fine teaching in this school.

The school was controlled by an executive committee of five: the director, two teachers and two students.

Student organisation was thorough. The students were organised in their respective unions: metal, farm and timber, building, wood, railroad, mines, education., The Young Communists had an organisation. There was also a general school organisation of all students which an executive committee of nine, selected for a year and sub-committees on: academic work, co-operation, health, sanatorium care, food, domicile.

Educationally each rabfac represents the organised effort of a picked group of young workers to get a technical education. Economically it is a self-governing, co-operative group of workers who believe in the workability of Communism, and who try to practise some of its simpler precepts.—"The Plebs."

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM IN UNIVERSITY.

A TEXAS EXPERIMENT.

"Academic training is of no value if it cannot be applied," declares E. K. McGinnis, director of the school of business administration at the University of Texas. So nearly two years ago what is known as the co-operative system of business administration was in-augurated at this university, and it is working out in a satisfactory manner to employers, students, and the institution.

The policy at the University of Texas is to make a five-year course of this training. For the first three years of his college life the student in the school of business administration takes the usual courses, and when he enters his fourth year he enters upon his co-operative work. During this period he spends one half of his time in the university, and one-half at his business, thus doubling the time it would normally take to finish the work of the senior year.

TWO-FOLD ADVANTAGES.

A two-fold advantage accrues from this system; advantages to the student and to the body of employers in the State. A student may be apt enough in absorbing theories, but be very inadequate in his practical application of them. This practical work enables him to discover his weak points, and to strengthen them before going out into a position requiring a completely trained worker. By this system, poor student material is eliminated before graduation. If a student is found to be totally unfitted for the work he has chosen, he is advised of the situation. Such a system is expected to create greater harmony between the so-called "working man" and the college man. When a student enters an office or factory for his practical training he is reminded that in that position social status counts for nothing, nor must he expect it to; while on the job he is simply another one of the firm's employees, and that inability to adjust himself to conditions there lay him liable to suspension from the course as would his inability to adjust himself to the conditions imposed upon him by his university courses.

The employers who are helping in this co-operative plan express themselves as well pleased. The students who come to work for them receive only living expenses during this time, and in no case is an employer asked to take on men who can render him no service. Thus the employer receives immediate value from the student. But it is to the larger future good that employers all over the State look. By this system the round peg can be eliminated from the square hole before it has become firmly, albeit uncomfortably, wedged into it. A man following his chosen line of work, and becoming practically as well as theoretically trained in it before starting out "on his own," is very likely to remain in it, and to continue to develop. By this system fewer and fewer poorly trained men will be turned over to the State.

Each class in the school of business administration is divided into two groups; one group remains for three months at the university and pursues book work, while the other group works in the places to which the individual members of it are assigned. At the close of the period the two groups change places, the man on the job remaining there for one week in order to show the newcomer what is expected of him, thus causing the co-operating firms no loss of time in instructing new workers.—"The Christian Science, Monitor."

CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

NOVEL GENEVA INSTITUTION.

In the international atmosphere of Geneva it is natural that the idea of international education for the young should take root and flourish. In 1924 an association was formed to finance a school founded on the ideas underlying the League of Nations, with personal and national tolerance among the pupils.

In the first year 42 pupils of nine different nationalities were enrolled. To day the number has increased to 75 pupils, varying from 6 to 16 years old and representing 15 different nationalities. Fourteen are boarders and 61 are day-boarders.

When one has visited these schoolrooms filled with children of 15 different nationalities, one is tempted to regret the all too-national education the past generations have received, which included no suggestio of international co-operation or conciliation, so pre-eminent in the thoughts of those who have the welfare of future generations at heart.

From all parts of the world men and women have come together in Geneva to help in working out a new ideal of international relationships, so that in this relatively small city are assembled a multitude of different types and mentalities, offering unique opportunities for the establishment of this new system of education.

A MINIATURE LEAGUE.

The school is indeed a miniature League of Nations where mutual comprehension and the ideals of brotherhood are continually emphasized. Meanwhile as the headmaster of the day-boarders, Paul Meyhoffer, remarked: "The younger the children begin to learn this lesson of interdependence between nations, the easier it is."

All teaching is in two languages, English and French; German is taught separately. Italian and Spanish-speaking children will have special classes arranged for them with lessons in their own literature.

The different departments are in charge of the best available professors, and the classes take place in large, airy, well-ventilated rooms.

In conjunction with the school for day-boarders in the Rue Charles-Bonnet, the resident pupils are accomodated at the Villa Onex, in the quaint old village of Onex, a well built stone villa excellently equipped, with two large "dependences" adjoining. The villa s situated so that Generva is reached in a 10 minutes' drive in the motor omnibus provided by the school. The day-boarders take some of their lessons at the Villa Onex, especially the natural sciences and manual training, while the boarders drive down to Geneva to take some of their lessons at the day school, thus providing an ideal arrangement by which both resident and non-resident pupils profit.

A secondary section for pupils from 16 to 18 will open in the autumn of this year.

This new departure from conventional ideas regarding instruction, illustrates the trend of the age practically applied; parents with sufficient foresight to provide their offspring with the best teaching and training available, will find in this international school excellent opportunity.

THE NATIONS REPRESENTED.

There are 32 girls and 45 boys: their varying nationalities offer great contrasts and are presented in the following proportions:

Americans	26	Germans	2
Swiss	10	Czeckolovakians	2
French	7	Danes	1
English	6	Irish	1
Dutch	6	Norwegian	1
Russians	5		
Chileans	2		
Japanese	2		

The occupations of the parents of the children are catalogued as follows:

League of Nations	14
International Labor Bureau	8
Y.M.C.A.	6
Student Relief	2
Near East Relief	1
International Office of Radiophone	2
Red Cross	1
Total	34

Forty-five per cent of the pupils belong, therefore, to parents who form part of Geneva's international organisations, and besides these are 13 children whose parents belong to the teaching profession, while 28 of the parents have various other occupations.— "The Christian Science Monitor."

GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

CURRENCY CONTROLLER'S REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

That response to this year's 4 per cent. Tax bearing Rupee issue, was unique, in the History of the Government loans in India, is the opinion expressed by Mr. Denning, Controller of the Currency. In his report summing up the results of this year's loan. He says, the conditions were extremely favourable for the floatation of the loan. Public distrust of Industrial issues brought about by the large losses incurred in the Industrial investments during the last 3 or 4 years still continued and for some months there had been a growing demand for the Government Securities, while the supply of such securities was less than normal, owing to the absence of a cash Government loan in 1925. Moreover the monetary ease during the busy season of 1925-26, when the bank rate did not rise above 6 per cent. indicated that the interest rates were likely to decrease.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Appreciation in the price of Government securities, which was the natural result of these conditions was accelerated, by the heavy speculation in Bombay from January onwards, and this speculation reached its height just about the time at which the loan Notifications was issued. Three or four days after the issue of the Notification the new loan was quoted freely at a premium of Rs.3 as a result of heavy forward buying, but before the loan actually opened for subscription, it was clear that speculators in Bombay were beginning to find difficulties in financing their large holdings of the securities. On 7th June the premium had fallen to 10 annas, in these circumstances the Government offer met with a response, unique in the History of Government Loans.

In India, there was a rush of subscribers on the opening day and the loan was closed to subscriptions in cash and in form of 6 per cent bonds 1926 within about 2 1/2 hours of time of the opening After the loan had been closed to subscriptions in cash and in the form of 1926 bonds, it soon became apparent, that the speculators in Bombay were overloaded and the loan went to a discount which at one time was as low as Re, 1-8 and was not below four annas at any time before 26th June, up to which, subscriptions in the form of 1927 and 1928 bonds were received, This season the amount of conversions of these bonds was small.

The following summary gives important figures. Figures subscriptions in cash Rs. 16.76.71.900; subscriptions in the form of 1926 bonds 8.72.85.900; subscriptions in the form of 1928 bonds 1.22.18800 tions in the form of 1927 bonds 2.77.94000 Total 29,49.70.600. The amount of applications received by the London office of the Imperial Bank of India was only Rs. 2.35.400 paid for almost entirely by tender of 1927 bonds. The local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India took up, a certain amount of scrip, before the commencement of the loan for sale at the Head Offices and branches of the Bank for which payment was made by them, on the opening day of the loan. After the loan was closed to subscriptions in cash, and 1926 bonds the Imperial Bank acted as the Agents of the Government, for the purposes of conversesion of 1927 and 1928 bonds, and special arrangements were made for the supply of scrip for this conversion work for which no payment was made.

INSURANCE & ASSURANCE.

THEIR MANIFOLD ADVANTAGES.

A lecture on "Insurance in general and Life Assurance in particular" was delivered by Mr. A. E. D. Fernandes at the Catholic Library Hall, Parel, on Sunday last. Mr. N. M. Dumasia presided and introduced the lecturer.

The lecturer explained the definition of the term "Insurance," and pointed out that broadly speaking there were three main classes, viz., Marine, Fire and Life. The audience by illustrations were shown the perils of the sea and told that the modern vessels owed their comfort and safety to the conditions imposed by a Marine Insurance policy. He then passed on to Fire Insurance. He conceded that this form of Insurance might appeal to the public, because they appreciated the fact that money laid out on tangible objects could be realized in spite of general depreciation.

The lecturer however pointed out that owners of houses and buildings should insure same, as it provided against a loss of a roof over one's head or a return on one's investment. In this connection he also mentioned a protection against burglary and theft.

ADVANTAGES OF INSURANCE.

The subject proper was then minutely gone through. In graphic language the uncertainty of life and hazards were pointed out. By an example he showed that the life of man had an economic value. The individual had a duty to see that his wife and family were in the same position as they were during the life-time of himself. He made it clear that provident funds would have the same effect if the individual was healthy and worked continuously and regularly. The lecturer added that if individuals did carry out this obligation, the State would also benefit. There would be no necessity to tax the inhabitants to maintain institutions for the benefit of those who forced by circumstances had to go in for state-aid and the assistance from other charitable bodies. Taking individuals collectively the lecturer mentioned that commercial enterprise also depended upon Insurances. He showed that the liability for disability during employment could be met by a special form of policy and that dishonesty of employees could be safeguarded by a guarantee policy.

Having dealt with the different forms of insurance, the lecturer traced the growth of Insurance companies, starting with "the amicable" in England in 1706 and assured the public that companies were worked on sound basis leading to the introduction of further forms as the marriage and educational endowments as well as annuities and making former policies remunerative and attractive. The lecturer stated as an example of the stability of Insurance companies the meeting of liabilities occasioned by the undreamt calamity of the great war of 1914 closely followed by a scourge in the form of influenza epidemic.

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

...TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—sir Chimanlal Setalwad has, for some time past, been out of India yet none is appointed in his stead as Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Director of Public Instruction presides over the meetings of the Senate. This is—to say the least—a bad precedent for His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, and the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to lay down. That Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, when Minister, twice appointed an executive councillor to the Vice-Chancellorship was a grave blunder. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav is equally to be blamed for keeping the Vice-Chancellorship vacant for months together. When eminent educationists are available, it passes one's understanding why Government should keep Sir Chimanlal in office. Is the appointment of another man as even Acting Vice-Chancellor dreaded by Government? Yours etc.— ....

S. V. PHADNIS.

BENGAL RESPONSIVISTS.

MISLEADING THE PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Mr. Nolini Ranjan Sircar in an interview regarding the activities of the Responsivists on their election campaign stated, that the Responsivists have tried their best to mislead the country, but, the public have discovered that there is no real Responsivists' Party in Bengal. A few persons call themselves so not because they want to act in accordance with the principle of Responsivism, but because they want to get into the Ministerial gadi, by hook or by crook. They are moreover only a handful. I have heard it said on all sides that there is no difference between the old Moderates and the modern Responsivists, and it is also said that the Bengal Responsivists have no intention of resigning once they are able to capture the Ministry.

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WHAT SWAARJISTS HAVE DONE.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK.

The Congress Publicity Bureau States:—

It was in the year 1923 that a party of Congressmen headed by the late lamented Desabandhu Das first seriously realised the necessity for nationalising the Indian Legislatures by filling them up with strong Congressmen pledged to a radical programme of consistent resistence to the Bureaucracy and thereby hastening the early advent of Swaraj. A programme was chalked out by the leader of the New Party i.e. Swaraj Party which included amongst other things a consistent policy of continued obstruction in the Legislatures by creating constitutional deadlocks and by bringing pressure upon the Bureaucracy with a view to enforce the National Demand and press for a satisfactory and adequate response.

In the general elections of 1923 the Swarajists successfully competed against their Liberal, Moderate and Co-operationist rivals and when the results of the election were announced they were found to be the strongest popular party in the Central Legislature having secured a majority of the elected seats of the Assembly.

Next to them in point of strength, was the Government Party with their official and nominated members with whom it was an unwritten rule to vote with Government in season and out of season.

UNDEPENDABLE ALLIES.

Between these two parties came the Independents headed by Mr. Jinnah. They were a varying quantity of between twenty-five and thirty in their ranks, but without their combination neither the Swarajists nor the Government could defeat each other.

Independents as they were, undependable was their support whether for the Government or for the Swarajists. Yet it must be said to their credit, that throughout the whole of the first year they ranged themselves with the Swarajists and helped them in defeating the Government on many a popular question and in carrying out to a certain extent the Swarajist policy of obstruction better defined as a policy of "Refusal of supply before redress of grievances."

The National Demand was passed by a huge majority and the Finance Bill was rejected in-to to. These are no doubt events of historic importance in the annals of the Indian Legislature. For a time, it seemed as though, the crisis had come when the Bureaucracy cannot but yield. But alas! as the misfortune of our country would have it, the Independents broke their alliance with the Swarajists and changed their policy to one of 'reasonable' opposition which is the other name for what is now popularly known as 'Respons ve Co-operation.'

The Independents having changed their attitude, it became impossible for the Swarajists to defeat the Government on questions in which an opposition was necessary. Their position became rather irksome. They were pledged by their programme to a radical policy. But they had not the full strength for carrying it out to its logical conclusions. On the other hand the Bureaucracy was found able enough to thwart the representations made on behalf of the country. There was no response for the National Demand made on the floor of the House. Still the attitude of the Independents continued to be conciliatory as before. There was no other course open to the Swarajists except to vacate their seats and walk out of the Assembly and prepare the country for the next general election with a view to enter the same with an absolute majority. And this they did on the immediate advice and authority of the Congress.

Now that the General Elections are coming near we must take into account what all the Swarajists did in the Assembly in pursuance of the programme of work which they presented to the Electorate on the eve of the last elections. True they were the dominant party but unfortunately they had not the ull strength o an absolute majority to carry out all that they, desired. And yet it can proudly be said without any fear of contradiction that they had done meritorious service by giving the best and the strongest representation to the popular grievances, and by carrying many resolutions of paramount importance to the people. A casual survey of the noble work done by them during a short period of 2 1-2 years, certainly reveals how amply they have justified the confidence reposed in them by their countrymen.

A RECORD OF NOBLE WORK.

They have:—

(1) Successfully opposed all proposals for additional taxation and unpopular legislation.

(2) Offered an effective opposition to the Bureaucracy in all their attempts to strengthen their hold on India.

(3) Successfully fought for reduction of taxation and have reduced the Tax on salt, and abolished the Cotton Excise duty and the import duty on sulphur.

(4) Passed satisfactory resolutions on questions of national importance:—

Improvement to the condition of Labour; Protection to native industries; Removal of racial distinction: Railway grievances, Indians abroad; Economic conditions and Subordinate Services.

(5) Successfully fought for the repeal of Repressive laws i.e., (1) Bengal Regulation III of 1818; Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908; (3) Bengal Ordinance I of 1924; (4) Bengal, Madras Bombay State Prisoners Act of 1850; (5) Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1921;

(6) Passed various resolutions for the release of political prisoners.

(7) Effectively carried out retrenchments; have always voted against all undue rise of expenditure; have thrown out the Lee Commission recommendation; and many other items of expenditure which Government wanted to load on the heads of the Indian tax payer.

(8) Reiterated the National Demand on the floor of the House; have thrown out the Budget on a policy of refusal of supply before redress of grievances.

(9) Last but not the least they have instilled the Lagislature with a nationalistic life by their courageous utterances and patriotic resolutions. But for them the Council would have been the old dumb society, recording the sweet wishes of the Bureaucracy just like our 'Moderate' friends who in the first three years of the Reformed Assembly (1921-23) helped the Bureaucracy in its relentless represeive policy and were responsible for an additional taxation to the extent of some 60 crores on the already overtaxed poor country.

(10) The Swarajists by their incessant patriotic activities and by the courageous stand they took, on all the national questions, effectively prevented the Indian Legislature from being used as a weapon by the Bureaucracy against Indian interests.

Here is a short but detailed summary of the important resolutions passed in the Assembly (1924-25) which is by itself a record of great public, service and patriotic activities of the Swarajist party.

ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

(1) The passing of a motion calling for a Round Table Conference to recommend a scheme for establishing Responsible Government in India. (Government opposed but was defeated.)

(2) The rejection of the Finance Bill as a protest (political) against the attitude of the Government in relation to constitutional advance.

(3) The passing of a resolution asking for an enquiry into the grievances of the Sikh Community.

(4) The passing of the resolution for the repeal of the Bengal Regulation III of 1918.

(5) The passing of a resolution for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

(6) Resolution for imposing a countervailing duty upon the South African Coal.

(7) The passing of a bill for the effective protection of the steel industry in India.

(8) Rejection of the Lee proposals providing enhanced position and pay to the vested services.

(9) The rejection of the proposals of the Government for the appointment of a Taxation Enquiry Committee, and passing a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the Economic resources of the country.

(10) The passing of a resolution for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty in the teeth of Government opposition.

(11) The separation of Railway from General Finance.

(12) Passing of a resolution for the suppression of the Bengal Ordinance I of 1924.

(13) Passing of a bill for the final repeal of the Bengal, Madras Bombay State Prisoners Act of 1850; the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1921.

(14) Passing of a bill for the amending of the Railway Act against the reservation of railway compartments for any particular community.

(15) A measure for the deprivation of the privileges of the colonials in respect of Criminal Trials brought by Mr. Patel was adjourned *sine die* at the last moment by the desertion of the Independents.

(16) Swarajists successfully opposed the constitution of a Supreme Court in India which meant an additional burden to the Indian Tax payer.

(17) Passing a resolution for the establishment of a Military College in India; and calling for a Committee to report on the steps to be taken in that direction; and for the rapid Indianisation of the army.

(18) A motion for the rejection of the Railway Board was defeated owing to the desertion of the Independents.

(19) Refusal of the Travelling Allowance of the Viceroy's Council as a vote of censure on the entire administration for their irresponsive attitude towards the national demand.

(20) Passing of a resolution to regulate the entry and residence in India of persons belonging to various other parts of the British Empire as a protest against the British White paper on Kenya question.

(21) The adoption of the resolution that Government do answer all important non-official questions that are put with regard to subjects over which the Governor-General in Council has control.

(22) Passing of a resolution for the removal of all restrictions in the way o Mr. Horniman's return to India.

(23) Motion for adjournment of the House to discuss the Massacre at Jaito was disallowed on technical reasons. Thereupon the Swarajists and ndependents walked out of the Hall in protest of the high-handed action.

(24) Passing a resolution urging the release of Sirdar Kharak Singh.

(25) Passing a resolution urging the unconditional release of Moulana Hasarat Mohani.

(26) Refusal of demands to the extent of Rs. 4 1-2 crores during discussion of Budget grants with a view to effect retrenchments.

(27) Passing a censure motion of adjournment against the refusal of passports to Ali Brothers' delegation proceeding to Angora.

(28) Passing of the Steel Industry (protection) Act providing for the levy of a protective duty upon imported steel and also for the grant of bounties on some Native made steel goods.

(29) As a protest to the Viceroy's address (inauguration of the Second Assembly) the Swarajists effectively boycotted the garden party organised by A. C. Chatterjee to meet the Viceroy and Countess of Reading.

(30) The Workmen's compensation Act was brought into effect from July 1924. The Act facilitates workmen in factories in getting compensation on accidental circumstances.

(31) Greetings to the Labour Party on its coming to power in British Administration.

(32) Swarajists opposed the introduction of a bill for Registration of adoption and finally the motion for the introduction of the bill was negatived.

FIGHT FOR REDUCTION.

(33) Swarajists opposed the introduction of a bill to (1) fix the duty on salt; (2) to raise the postage to the maximum limit, (3) to fix rates of Income tax, etc., and the bill was negatived by 60 to 75.

(34) An adjournment motion to discuss the situation created by the introduction of Classes Areas Bill in South Africa was disallowed on the reason of the subject being not a matter of urgent Public importance.

(35) The abolition of the import duty on Sulphur.

(36) Motion of adjournment expressing indignation at the judgment of justice MacCardie in O'Dwyer vs. Sankaran Nair case in which the judge exonerated the conduct of O'Dwyer and General Dyer. The motion was declared out of order and hence disallowed.

(37) Resolution to institute an enquiry regarding the grievances of the subordinate employees of Indian Railways was adopted.

(38) Introduction of a bill for the prohibition of import manufacture and scale of liquor in India.

(39) Swarajists opposed the Resolution regarding enhancement of Salaries of the two members of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the same was negatived.

(40) A Resolution for disallowing the Burma Expulsion of offenders Act 1925, (an anti-Indian legislation passed by the Burma Government, was passed.

(41) A resolution asking for the early redress of the grievances of Indians in Tanganyika was passed.

(42) Resolution (1) for imposing a protection duty of imported paper and (2) to provide for the fostering and development of the Bamboo paper Industry in India were passed.

(43) Resolution for the removal of disqualification for Political offenders was passed.

(44) Resolution for the provision of conveniences for Railway passengers was passed.

(45) Resolution for appointing a Committee to enquire into the Indian Currency Question was passed.

(46) Resolution for the appointment of a non-official committee to enquire into and suggest remedies for the existing evils of unemployment was passed.

FIRST L. C. P. S.

EXAM. RESULTS.

Out of 227 candidates who appeared at the first L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 116 have passed:—

Kamlabai Tatvaram Adhav (Miss.), M. C. Aiama, Amalaganty, N. Bhaskar, Vishnu Athavle, Purshottan Trimbak Bapat, Pralhad Moreshwar Bahanagay, Ambalal Pranlal Bhat, Bhaishankar Damodar Bhat, Dalsukhbhai Ambalal Bhat, Gopal Mahadev Bhat, Karkal Purushottam Bhat, Parsatrai Jamiatram Bhat, Vrajlal Manishankar Bhat, Anna Nana Bidkar, Mohanlal Atmaram Carpenter, Anasuyabai Bhalchandra Chandavarkar (Miss.) Gajanan Govind Dabholkar, Minocher Ardeshir Dastur, Keshavlal Liladhar Dave, Ravishankar Keshavji Dave, Revashankar Khimji Dave, Chandrashankar Ratishankar Desai, Ladkoba Shrirang Desai, Narayan Ajabrao Deshmukh, Dattatraya Vishnu Deshpande, Manubai Gopal Devdhar (Miss.) Ramchandra Rangnath Dhadphale, Sadashiv Trimbak Dhaneshwar, Chintaman Govind Dharap, Lilabai Dhareshwar (Mrs.) May J. Fonseca (Miss.) Govind Yeshwant Gadgil, Ramchandra Keshav Gaydhani, Dattatraya Narayan Gokhale, John Baptist Gonsalves, Narangibai S. Hanmattekar (Miss.) Moreshwar Vasudev Hardikar, Damji Virji Haria, Mahabala Shankar Hollar, Sadashiv Bhaurao Jabre, Keshav Vinayak Joglekar, Ivy Charlotte Jonah (Miss.) Vishnuprasad Chunilal Joshi, Gopal Raghunath Kadalgikar, Sadashiv Vshnu Kalamkar, Ambadas Bhaskar Kale, Ganesh Trimbak Karkhanis, Narhari Moro Kelkar, Gursaransingh Narinjansingh Khalsa, Mahansingh Harisingh Khalsa, Balkrishna Shridhar Kolatkar, Rakhmabai Kotnis (Mrs.) Bhagwan Ramkrishna Kulkarni, Raghunath Vishnu Kulkarni, Shankar Krishna Kulkarni, Shankar Sadashiv Kulkarni, Purushottam Janardan Limaye, Framroj Pardunji Madon, Narayan Shridhar Mahishi, Conjeevram Sadashiv Manicavelu, Shridhar Balkrishna Manjrekar, Jeshkhlal Vrajlal Mankad, Chhotubai Ganesh Tanolkar, (Miss.) Gebilal Nagindas Mariatia, Manulal Chhaganlal Mariatia, Ophelia Mascarenhas (Miss.) Manjakesh Ishwardas Mashruwala (Miss.) Gourish Mahableshwar Masurkar, Jaoquin Pascoal Menezes, Roque Piedade Salvador Menezes, Ratanbai Pamanmal Narsian (Mrs.) Kantilal Chmanlal Nyaya, Prabhavati Mangesh Pandit (Miss.) Chimanlal Jatashankar Pandya, Surajlal Harkisandas Parekh, Jethalal Keshavlal Parikh, Tribhovan Ganeshji Parmar, Ratan Sharmrao Parulkar, (Miss.) Ambala Ashabhai Patel, Hiralal Mahijibhai Patel, Muljibhai Amthabhai Patel, Sombabhai Lallubhai Patel, Bhavanishankar Hargovinddas Pathak, Hyderkhan Alikhan Pathan, Tanjor Sachithananthan pillai, Chittappan Thanoo Pillay, Pranlal Ramchandra, Ganpatlal Bhogilal Purohit, Ramchandra Sadashivrao Rant, Balwantrai Maganlal Rawal, Waman Ganesh Risbud, Shankar Rajaram Sabnis, Radhakrishna Narhar Sardesai, Pandurang Nathoba Satoskar, Bapurao Baburao Savant, Ramnik Pranlal Shah, Shantilal Bholabhai Shah, Ambalal Jashvantram Shukla, Shivkumar Bhavanishankar Shukla, Isher Sngh Siddhu, Manohar Singh Siddhu, Hansraj Lacchmandas Soni, Indirabai Tarkhadkar (Miss.) Jayantilal Jamnadas Thakar, Kanchanlal Magan'al Thakar, Pranlal Ranchhodlal Trivedi, Bhairavnath Appa Vaidya, Digambar Narayan Vaida, Vishwanath Shankar Vaidya, Bhimabhai Khandubhai Vashi, Shridhar Gurudayaluji Vatsalya Chandasain Ishardas Virmani, Lalshankar Devji Yyas, Mitrabai Narayan Wagh (Mrs.) Vinayak Vishwambhar Wagle, Krishnarao Nathoba Wandrekar,

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RICE CROPS IN BURMA.

ABOVE AVERAGE YIELD EXPECTED

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The first forecast of the rice crop in Burma for 1926-27 shows the area sown as 1,20,63,400 acres, being an increase of 2,11,600 acres as compared with the corresponding estimate of last year, and a decrease of 1,48,900 acres as compared with the final figures for last year. The area estimated as destroyed is 3,81,600 acres, an increase of 1,99,000 acres over the corresponding estimate of last year, and a decrease of 12,300 acres as compared with the final figures for last year, and the area likely to mature as 1,16,81,800 acres an increase of 12,500 acres and a decrease of 136,700 as compared with last year's corresponding estimate and the final figures for last year respectively.

The monsoon broke late and delayed the cultivation in several districts of Lower Burma and in most of the Upper Burma districts. A good many districts in Lower Burma and the Riverine Districts of Upper Burma suffered from heavy flooding, but the areas so affected are being replanted. The dry zone districts of Upper Burma, suffered from drought but the middle rains have improved the prospects on the whole. Everything points to a good harvest, which if late October rains are favourable should be well above the average. There have been no abnormal epidemics among cultivators or cattle.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

THE RESIGNATION AND AFTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, October 13.

One of the most interesting sequels to the resignation of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel of the presidentship of the local Municipality is the plight of the nominated members. After the resolution of the General Board requesting him to withdraw his resignation was passed, the Commissioner invited the nominated members to meet him at his bungalow. He has written to the nominated members that if there is to be co-operation between Mr. Vallabhbhai and his party and the nominated members, it would be advisable for the latter to form themselves into a Party with a recognised leader who may carry on any discussion that may be necessary on the current municipal questions of interest with the other side.

Whatever the other effects of this rather enforced coaliton may be, one thing is certain and that is that it will enable the Board to dispose of the rather protracted case of the late chief officer—Mr. Bhagat.

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.,

After the failure of the local mill-agents to support their claim for protection statistically and by figures and largely as a result of it the local Mill-owners' Association has bethought of engaging a capable and full-time Secretary to work on its behalf; and although the advertised salary is such as not to attract first rate talent it would be something if as a result of the engagement of a paid Secretary it succeeds in gettting over its present sluggishness and in doing some work, even if it be not brilliant.

SHIA CONFERENCE AT AMRAOTI

Secretary, Shia Conference, Amroha, wires:—

The special session of the All India Shia Conference met here on Wednesday. The attendance was more than 1,000. Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohd Ismail, M.L.A., delivered his Presidential speech and dealt at length with the Hejaz affairs. He deplored the present unsatisfactory condition of the Shia College and hoped things would be set right. After the President's address a well-known Hanafi Maulvi delivered a speech on the Najdi atrocities in Hejaz. Resolution condoling the sad demise of Imadul Mulk Maulana Abbas Shahinuhah Hussain and Wasi Husain, were passed.

DEATH OF MR. SITAKANTA

Mr. S. S. Lotlikar, Sitlikanta as he was popularly known, died Monday evening at the age of 35. Coming from humble life and without the advantage of university education, he took to Marathi literature as profession. He was a ready writer and the range of his writing was manifold. He was a staunch Gandhite. His 'Marga and Marga-Darshaka' is a masterly exposition of Gandhian principles and philosophy. Mr. Damle's biography of Mahatma Gandhi, is generally considered as the best in Marathi, still in places Mr. Sitakant's volume beats it. He was a staunch nationalist and unflinching Congressman. Unassuming and genial, almost to a fault, Mr. Sitakanta led an exemplary private life. In Marathi, he published as many as twenty books and no branch of literature he touched which he did not adorn. The agitation of the Akalis made an indelible impression on his mind and he projected a comprehensive plan of writing a complete history of the Sikhs. But a promising career was cut short in the prime of life.

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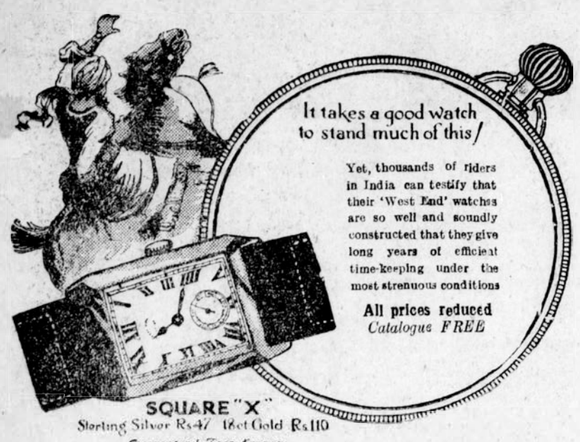
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BORAB P. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.